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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* BANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th April.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5327	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 7 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nanles	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	6652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	6960	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,295	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 5, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiens	1,432	23rd April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	16th April. 14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 25th instant. For freight and passage apply to
T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th April 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 672 tons, on the 15th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 10th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand" per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine" "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour" "	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour" per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour" "	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and Bouquet" per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet" "	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

— A SPECIALITE —

ST. EULALIE CLARET per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
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THE WORLD-WIDE ATLAS, a Wonderful production, containing an introduction giving an account of Geographical discovery and Political Territorial changes in the Nineteenth Century, by J. Scott Keltie, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London. Two Frontispieces—The Flags of all Nations, and The Time of all Nations. And 112 Thoroughly accurate and carefully Coloured Plates of Maps, Plans of Cities, &c.	5 12
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DISINFECTANTS.
[GUARANTEED GENUINE.]

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PHENYLE LITTLE'S SOLUBLE (Beware of Imitations) per bot. As. 6, 12, and	1 12
" " WHOLESALE TERMS ON APPLICATION. per gal	4 8
SANITARY DISINFECTING FLUID per gal	3 0
CARBOLIC ACID (98 per cent.) "	3 8

Hospitals, Municipalities, Mills, and other large consumers—Special terms on application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BLACK
HORSEHIDE
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS
AND
SHOES

IS VERY DURABLE, TAKES SUPERB POLISH, IS EXTREMELY SOFT.
CASH PRICES
OXFORD SHOES
Rs. 13-2.
LACED BOOTS
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SAFEGUARDS.
KEMP'S VARIOUS TONIC
AND
STRENGTHENING
MEDICINES

Provide efficient assistance to the constitution in warding off the attack of epidemic disease of every kind.—

KEMP'S Coca Cordial .....per Bottle Rs. 2 8
A most pleasant preparation of the Drug.

KEMP'S Perfect Vital Invigorator, per Bottle .....Rs. 3 0
A combination of the most active Tonics known, forming a perfect stimulant and nerve Food.

KEMP'S Two Extracts of Sarsaparilla, per Bottle.....Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 8 8
Invaluable for the purification of the Blood and efficient cleansing of the System.

KEMP'S Parrish's Food, per Bottle Re. 1 and .....Re. 1 12
A fine Tonic for Ladies, Children, and delicate persons.

KEMP'S Parrish's Food with Quinine, per Bottle .....Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3 0
Similar to above, but more Powerful in action.

KEMP'S Easton's Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia, per Bottle .....Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 8
Prompt and efficient in Tonic action and very beneficial in Muscular Debility, Anœmia, &c.

A judicious selection of these remedies should be kept in every Indian Household—It is specially pointed out that they are more reliable than imported goods, being always freshly prepared.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Improperly FILTERED WATER is undoubtedly used in many SODA-WATER FACTORIES, and proper attention is not paid to the disinfection of empty Bottles.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS.
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

We guarantee our Waters to be manufactured from PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and under PROPER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.
THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.
TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.
An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.
Per Packet of 6 Powders, Re. 1-8-0.
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

AN UNRIVALLED COLLECTION
OF
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE WATCHES.

	Rs
Military Popular Watches, metal	15
The Campaign Watches, metal and Silver From Rs. 25 to	75
Railway Watches, metal and Silver " " 25 "	85
Railway Calendar Watches, metal	24
Impermeable Watches, metal and Silver	65
Black Dial Watches, in Silver cases	65
Fancy coloured Dial Watches, metal	28
Military Model Wrist Watches, metal	32
Military Model Wrist Watches, Gold and Silver From Rs. 35 to	180
Cheap Model Wrist Watches, metal	20
Splash Board Watches, with cases " " 40 "	95
Military Pocket Lever Silver Watches " " 45 &	48
Gentlemen's Silver Watches " " 50 "	110
English Lever Watches, Silver " " 95 "	240
Standard Watches in Silver cases " " 110 "	125
Standard Watches in Gold " " 200 "	650
Youth's Silver Watches " " 35 "	65
Automatic Calendar Watches	150
Jas. McCabe Watches, Gold	350
Thos. Russell & Son's English Silver Watches	95
Thos. Russell & Son's English Gold Watches From Rs. 450 to	650
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Chronometer Watches, Gold	1,200
Convertible Watches, convertible from Hunting into Crystal face and in Gold cases	450
Chronograph Watches in metal cases	90
Chronograph Watches, in Silver	110
Eight-Day Winding Watches Rs. 90 to	650
Musical Watches " " 650 "	950
Double Time Watches in Gold and Silver cases " " 30 "	350
Geographical Synchronometers or Universal Time Watches	500
Perpetual Calendar and Simple Calendar Watches in Gold and Silver From " 35 to	1,200
Centre Seconds Watches, in Silver and Gold cases " " 120 "	600
Repeater Watches, in Silver and Gold cases " " 500 "	2,500
Ladies' Watches in metal, Silver or Gold " " 15 "	350
The Nursing Sisters centre Seconds Pocket Watches in Gold Rs. 95 " 110 and	125
Ladies' Presentation Watches	2,500
Chatelaine Watches From Rs. 45 to	2,500
Ladies' Bracelet Watches in a variety of designs " " 65 "	2,200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK-CHAIRS, FROM Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA;
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND;
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists, published in the "Government Gazette," of the 8th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown, or to the undersigned, before the 16th instant.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay 8th April 1897.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all matters pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL,
Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —BREECHES— —MAKERS, —SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound tin Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alcaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KRONPRINZ
PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
251, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of 396 bales of yarn advertised to be sold on MONDAY, the 12th instant, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ld., is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF THE STEAM-LAUNCH UNA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, by order of Mr. E. C. O'Brien and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. C. Johnston.

The steam-launch "Una" of the burthen of 128 tons, registered No. 253, length about 34 1-2 feet, breadth about 7 1-2 feet, and depth about 3 feet, but it in the year 1894, with her boat, &c., as she lies off Stone Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, who will receive private offers for the launch.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat, substantial French-polished black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, sets of dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, from Moser Karlsbad, Brussels and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, incandescent, hanging, standing and floor lamps, and chandelier, marble clock, strong built dogcart, handsome and powerful bay Arab horse, set of harness, &c., the property of ZANOOL BHAI AHMEDBHAI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gordhan's chand, Parel, near the Tramway Terminus, the black wood and teakwood household furniture, crockery, utensils, cat, belonging to the late Mr. PALONJEE NOWROJEE TADIWALLA.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A few copies each of notes on Military Law, England's Honour, James Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual, 1895, Consumption of the Lungs, Tide Tables for the Indian Ports for the Year 1898, The Manual of Pharmacodynamics, Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, Epitome Domestic Medicine, Administration Report, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hughes's Illustrated Price List, and Articles on Indian Finance.

About 200lbs. engine packing of different sizes.

1 case 22 gentlemen's hats will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 showy grey pony with saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hascock Bridge Godown, Mazagon, in the compound of the property formerly known as Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, an ebonized sympathetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, etc., the property of T. CONRY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Oomercarry Road, Cross Lane, outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Dewkavabhoy, the widow and executrix of the last will of the late Thacker Bhawji Khimji, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of Mortgage, date the 8th day of April, 1892, and made between Thacker Nursey Narayen of the one part, and the said Thacker Bhawji Khimji of the other part, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the said Indenture the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fuzunfari land or ground belonging to the Church of N. S. de Esperance together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the West side of the Oomercarry Road Cross Lane, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 31 and 33, New Street Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 23, and Oomercarry Road, B Ward, Nos. 3593, 3594, 3595, and 3596 and Fazandari under No. 8 containing by admeasurement 825 square yards and bounded and bounded on the East partly by the public passage, called the Dom reserve Pakhady Cross Lane, on the West by the property of Rustomji Pestonji, on the North partly by the Government groun and partly by the Fazandari gutters, and on the South by the property of Annajee Sutwajee Honday, and which said premises are in the occupation of sale tenants of NURSEY NARONJEE.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome, substantial mate blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympathetic square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., English made single-seated brougham, by Silk and Sons, London, in very good order, specially made to order, English made victoria, by Lawrie and Marner, London, two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse, all going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, valuable books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels and Tambay carpets, telescopic brass hall and table lamps, by Hink, brass bedstead, table ornaments, poultry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. PARUKH.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL," ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th, inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., containing 11,411 square yards, and forming that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markur, deceased, as containing by estimation 11,047 37-100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which (or the greater part thereof) was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 48, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markur Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation, and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Muir, the vendors, attorneys, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, behind the Jute Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized Cottage piano, by Soumy and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpet, handsome oil paintings, tabe ornaments, etc., the property of T. DREWER, Esq., Junior.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 pair of Bay Australian horses, 15¾, 5 years old, purchased last year from Mr Baldock. Price Rs. 1,400.
1 pair of silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old. Price Rs. 800.
1 brougham, by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £160. Price Rs. 1,200.
1 mail-phaeton, by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £130. Price Rs. 1,200.
1 English-built victoria, Sociable. Price Rs. 800. Apply to—

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF old Lead, Iron Chest, Crucible Pots, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1897 at 2 p. m., at Mombadevi Shroff Bazaar, near Tamba Kanta in re Tar Mahomed Halai Memon, and another, traded as Tar Mahomed Esmail and Co., insolvents, consisting a quantity of old lead, bodar, iron treasury chest, copper dubba, crucible pots, hot bottle, small scale, tools, bellows, silver dust, China bassins, empty mehta box, mattress, pillows, coal, etc.,

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SALE OF 200 F. P. BALES OF GOOD BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th April 1897, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Jutha of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited at Colaba by order of John Parmenides, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshavlal Gangashaw:—[47]—200 full-pressed bales of good Broach Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1897.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1897, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mellow Street, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, made to order, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussel carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, etc. the property of Professor LAGATOLA.

All published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of cushion chairs and easy-chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, dumb-waiter, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, looking glasses, cloth and gown presses, rattan chairs, corner cupboards, carpets, book stand, &c., &c., the property of Captain CARNAGY.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.,

A lot of household furniture, consisting of crockery and glassware, cushioned chairs and easy-chairs, carpets, dressing and washhand tables, &c., the property of the National Bank of India, Limited.

A lot of medical and scientific books, the property of Surgeon-Colonel HUGHES.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong C. B. Bay Pony, mare, 13.2½, hunted regularly with Bombay hounds, very fast trapper, believed sound.
1 strong bay arab, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand Victoria, in good order.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 Chesont arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 Gray persian horse, 14.2-4, 7 years old, very fast goes in saddle, believed perfectly sound.
1 strong single-seated office brougham, with Grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES, at Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the abovementioned place:—

11 Arab horses and ponies, belonging to Abdoola Swaig, proceeding to his native country.

12 Arab horses and ponies belonging to Anoori Bin Jaid, proceeding to his native country.

The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-massive household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship (especially selected and made to order), by John Roberts and Co., best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano, by "Rutlinar," in splendid tone, one mahogany miniature billiard table, very handsome China, Japanese doulton, majolica and Crown Derby table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome and useful wearables, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong built landau with a chesnut Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq., of Messrs. John Roberts and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the rent, Esplanade Bandstand, No. 8 pol, Wellington Lines, Fort, valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and photographs, rich purdas, and carpets, and rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese wares, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. FALLE, Royal L. M.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1897.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 45, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette Steam Press," Esplanade Road, Bombay, 9th February, 1897.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad blood, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre, bad legs, &c. It greatly improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufactures) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy, without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... "	4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 9th February, 1897.

BANKS.

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	as.
1863 Vintage.....	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 2·29m., 4·3s. Low water, 8·52m., 10·6s.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address to young men by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A., 5-45 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5 45 p.m.

THEFT OF EMBROIDERED CLOTHING.—Vinayak Bhow Prabhaker, residing at Sadashive Lane, has reported to the police the theft of silk embroidered clothing, of the value of Rs. 710, some time during his absence from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—A meeting of the delegates and members of the Bombay Temperance Council will be held in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, at 5-30 p.m., for the consideration of a representation to be made to Government.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....The Regiment's Comrade ...Lehnhardt.
Overture .....Flotte bursche.....Suppe.
Cavatina (Alto Horn
Solo .....Re Isario .....Donizetti.
Valse .....Die Rose Von Schiras .....Kilenberg.
Fantasia.....Songs and Dances of Northern Europe .....Kuhner.
Mazurka.....Nana .....Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture.....Il Barbiera Di Siviglia .....Rossini.
Selection .....Mignon.....Thomas.
Hungarian Dances Nos 1 and 5 .....Brahms.
Selection.....Barbe Bleue .....Offenbach.
Valse .....La belle Italia .....Strauss.
March.....Lynwood .....Ord Hume.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHAULWADY.—Yesterday afternoon, a semi-starved beggar dropped dead at Chaulwady by the side of Koibat Street. The acting Sub-Inspector of Dhobitalao district, Mr. Tighe, having reported the matter, the body was inspected by Drs. P. Lisboa and K. Gini. It was pronounced to be a case of non-bubonic fever, and the body was ordered to be handed over to the police. The man had most probably arrived only lately from famine-stricken districts.

DEATH OF MRS. ROSE A. VAZ.—We regret to record the death, at the early age of thirty years, of Mrs. Rose A. Vaz, the wife of Mr. John Vaz and daughter-in-law of the well-known old citizen of Bombay, Mr. J. F. Vaz, J.P. The sad event took place on the morning of Wednesday last, and the deceased was buried in the evening, the funeral being attended by an unusually large gathering, which testified to the esteem and respect in which Mrs. Vaz was held.

DEATH OF A LOCAL LEXICOGRAPHER.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Bajirao Tatia Raoji Ranjit, which took place, on Monday last, at his temporary residence at Dadur. He was an accomplished linguist and painstaking lexicographer. He knew a number of Indian and European languages well, and this circumstance stood him in good stead in his duties as an Interpreter in the Small Causes and the Police Courts. A few years ago, he published a Sanscrit into Guzerathi, and an English into Marathi, Dictionary, and before his death he had ready compiled a "polyglot dictionary," comprising forty-eight languages, spoken in different parts of the globe. This work, we hear, is to be published by his relatives very soon in monthly parts. He leaves behind him a widow, nine children, and a large circle of relatives and friends.

WANTED A BRIDGE AT PAREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Great inconvenience has been felt by the residents of Parel owing to the absence of a bridge across the G. I. P. Railway line. Passengers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway generally miss their trains, as the goods trains of the G. I. P. Railway are very often noticed standing in the centre of the passage. This makes some of such passengers liable for fines in certain offices, so I think it will be better if the G. I. P. Railway authorities make something for them in the shape of a narrow bridge for the foot passengers similar to the one on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line near Charni Road, and thus redress their grievance.—Yours, &c.,

RAMRAO MADUSUDAN KOTHARE.

April 8.

EXPLOSIVES IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is in a position to speak with authority on the subject, writes as follows regarding the storage and inspection of explosives in India :—"The appointment of officers, who have other duties to perform, as inspectors of explosives is a great mistake, and the mere inspection of magazines is no safeguard against disaster if here nitro-compounds are ensconced. Inspection with an analysis of the most careful kind is useless. It is not the mere storage of high explosives that an inspector has to consider, but whether each compound individually can be safely imported into India, where the temperature rises well over 100°—in many parts to 115°—and it ranges to 120° for two or three months in the year. With recognised brands by well-known manufacturers this difficulty is minimised ; but the vile compounds which are imported into this country under the Explosives Act, without the slightest check by analysis absolutely invite explosion. Comparatively immunity from danger has been secured hitherto by reason of the demand always exceeding the supply. These inferior explosives have been stored in magazines for so short a period before being expended that the climate has not had a fair chance of affecting their stability. Now, however, magazines are being built to hold 6000 to 7000 tons, from this it may be presumed that importers intend to keep large stocks in reserve. If the Government wish to prevent explosions due to climatic influences they should take immediate steps to secure the analysis of all nitro-compunds before their importation is allowed. So long as this is not done there can be no guarantee of safety." Our correspondent "Dynamiter," by the way, was not correct in his statement that officers in the Ordnance Department, who may have to carry out the provisions of the Explosives Act, will be without the special knowledge required for such duties. As a matter of fact the novices will be better equipped in this respect than their seniors, for during the past year the Ordnance authorities in England have instituted an examination in the chemistry of high explosives, and in the reports by the Inspector at the Home Office. This means nearly a year's preparation at Woolwich, as the subjects have to be fully mastered.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana, and at Jacobabad, Jhansi, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are variable in direction, and the force pas been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Aurangabad, 16 at Belgaum, 14 at Amraoti, and 12 at Ahmednagar and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Saugor, Jubulpore and Raipur, and the minimum similarly so in Rajputana, and at Agra, Neemuch, Jubulpore and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105·3° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 56·2° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Goa, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Secunderabad. The weather is generally fine over nearly the whole country, except on the West Coast, where the barometer shows a tendency to fall, and the weather is likely to become more or less cloudy and slightly unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·822
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·4
Dew Point		73·0
Relative humidity of Air		75·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·4
General Directions of wind *		WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	210

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Cotton presiding.

THE CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 5,060 from surplus cash balance for the cost of illuminating and enclosing the address of congratulation from the Corporation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her reign.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposal, which was agreed to.

WATER SUPPLIED TO THANA.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, it was resolved that the Commissioner be authorized to supply water to the Thana Municipality up to the end of June next at the rate of twelve annas per thousand gallons on condition that the said Municipality paid all charges of connection with the Tansa main and delivery of the water, as well as of meter hire, and disconnection charges.

SEWERAGE OF MAZAGON.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, that sanction be given to the sewerage of the Mazagon sectional district being prosecuted with and to the purchase of the machinery required for the sewerage of that district and of the sectional district Generally namely, purchase of machinery for the sewerage of Parel, Mazagon, the Old Race Course Malabar Hill, Elphinstone Reclamation the Ferguson Road, and Chinchpogli sectional District on the Shone system at Rs. 8,77,625, sewerage of Mazagon district sectional, Rs. 3,39,072 ; total Rs. 12,07,697. The cost to be met by advances from surplus cash or loan balances to be subsequently adjusted against the Budget provision for the current year, (Loan works) when the loan of twenty-five lakhs was raised, the Corporation having already agreed to apply to Government for sanction to the raising thereof under their resolutions.

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia moved that the Corporation having received the report of the Committee appointed on the 14th November 1895 regarding the proposed alterations and additions in the existing building by-laws which had been laid before the Corporation pursuant to section 464 of the Municipal Act they hereby resolved that in accordance with the provisions of section 465 (1) of the Act notice be given of the intention of the Corporation to take into consideration such portion of the by-laws (as revised by the Committee) as were included in para. 7 of the report and at a meeting to be held not less than six weeks after the publication of such notice. That Government be asked to be pleased to amend section 451 of the Act by amending and passing clause "(2)" thereof so as to allow of the passing of amended building by-law as per para. 23 of the Committee report.

Veterinary-Major Mills seconded the proposition, which was carried.

SITE FOR BAI DINBAI PETIT HALL.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter addressed by him to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and requesting sanction to the payment to Government of Rs. 1,40955 for the site of the Bai Dinbai Hall as an advance from other loan funds pending the inclusion of the particulars item in a future loan also asking sanction to the payment as an advance of Rs. 3,500 from surplus cash balance, to provide for cost of establishment for preparing plans and estimates until the donation from Bai Dinbai is received.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that with reference to the Commissioner's letter the Corporation would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction (1) the payment to Government of Rs. 140950 for the site of Bai Dinbai Petit Hall as an advance from other loan funds pending the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 140,956 in a loan, and (2) the payment as an advance of Rs. 3500 until Bai Dinbai's donation towards the New Hall was received, to provide for the cost of establishment for preparing the plans and estimates of the building.

DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES IN CARNAC ROAD

The Corporation considered letter to the President and Members of the Corporation, from Habib Naim, Mahomed Deen Ala Deen, and other dealers in boots and shoes squatting on part of the footpath in Carnac Road, complaining of the notice served on them to vacate the same, and praying that they may be allowed some other site near the footpath.

Professor Muller proposed that the boots and shoes dealers be informed in reply to their letter that their application could not be entertained.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded the motion.

Mr. Bomanji Master observed that the men were enjoying these rights for the last fifty years, and Mr. Snow who was the milk of human kindness (Hear, hear and laughter)—would consider the application favourably.

After some more discussion the motion was carried.

THE FREE READING ROOM AND NIGHT SCHOOL INSTITUTION.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, Public Works Department, dated 2nd March, requesting that Mr Damoder Ghordhundas may be informed that, while appreciating his generous solicitude for public education, Government regret that they are unable to entertain the proposal for the grant of a plot of about 700 squares yards in the Bazar Gate Garden free of charge, as the site of a building for the people's Free Reading Room and Library and Free Night School Institution founded by him, as Government are averse to the use of the site referred to otherwise than as a garden or open space.

The Hon. Mr Javarirlal moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it was possible to grant suitable plot of about 700 squars yards of Municipal ground situated somewhere about the Bazar Gate Street or in the event of that being not practicable, in the compound of the Municipal Workshops to Mr Damodher free of charge as the site of a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library and Free Night School Institution founded by him.

Dr. Cowasji pointed out that the motion was out of order.

The President ruled it to be *ultra vires* and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal withdrew his proposition.

The letter from the Government was then recorded on Mr. Unwalla's motion.

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Mr. K. M. Shroff's following notice of motion was allowed to drop as he was not present to move it :—

"That, with reference to subjoined Council's opinion in regard to Government notification No 1204 702-P., General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 5th March 1897, the President be requested to submit the same to Government with a request that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to provide the necessary machinery with the view to make paras. 3 and 4 of the said notification operative and effective." The opinion has already been published in these columns.

THE LOAN OF FIFTY LAKHS FOR PLAGUE PURPOSES

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee :—"That letter from the Commissioner, dated 23rd February last, be forwarded to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that, in view of the large expenditure on account of the bubonic plague, it will be necessary to raise a loan to meet such expenditure. As the suppression of the plague is quite as much an Imperial question as a local one, and as the Corporation have already requested Government to give them an assurance that a fair and reasonable portion of the expenditure would be contributed by Government, the Standing Committee are of opinion that the amount of the loan and other details in connection therewith should be settled after the receipt of a reply from Government, and that in the meantime the Corporation be recommended to address Government, informing them that the Commissioner has applied for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 50,00,000, and enquiring what will be the grants from Provincial or Imperial Exchequer towards the repayment of such loan."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Sayani, the consideration of this resolution was deferred until the next monthly meeting.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races will take place to-morrow (Saturday), viz :—Vice-Commodore's Cup race for yachts ; and the usual Handicap race for ships' boats. Entries for these will be closed, at 4 p. m, to-day (Friday).

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1897.

8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitece and Address.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 27th March was 377, against, 411 and 379 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 103. There were 108 deaths from cholera, against 126 and 120 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 23. There was one death from small-pox during the week against two in the previous week. There were four deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 125 and 26, respectively, against 165 and 25 in the preceding week. The general deaths-rate of the week was 42·1 per mille per annum, against 42·3, the mean of the last five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Surgeon-Colonel Franklin, C. I. E., and Mr. Babington Smith, visited the Umballa Civil Hospital on Friday afternoon, and spent nearly an hour inspecting it. The Viceregal party was shown round by Surgeon-Major L. T. Young, Civil Surgeon, and Lala Kishen Chand, Assistant Surgeon. His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with all he saw. We believe that the visit was made with a view to comparing a mofussil hospital with the highly endowed institutions of Calcutta, and that the comparison was found in every way creditable to the local authorities.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, Legal Member, who made a short tour, halting at Allahabad and Lahore arrived at Simla on Monday.

THE collections for the Famine Relief fund in the churches of the Lucknow diocese on March 7th, in response to the Bishop's appeal, amounted in all to over Rs. 3,000.

REPORTS from Kabul show that the winter in Afghanistan has been very severe, and the spring is setting in much later than usual. The snowfall has been particularly heavy in the Hindu Kush region.

THE Annual Reliefs of the Army in India for the season 1897-98 will be published shortly, a few details only having now to be settled. The movements will be more numerous than usual, as the last reliefs were curtailed owing to the famine.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has abandoned his intention of attending the Durbar of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi in the Southern Shan States on May 7th, in order to be in Rangoon when the new Legislative Council comes into existence.

COLONEL JEFFREYS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, will not return from leave in England until July. Colonel Craigie, who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Madras Command Establishment, will continue to officiate for him.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the further continuance for one year only of the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General and Assistant Adjutant-General (additional) at Army Headquarters.

IT has fallen to the Collector of Allahabad writes an upcountry paper to be the recipient of a contribution towards the relief of the famine which we cannot forbear from bringing into special notice. The Royal Irish Fusiliers, who were quartered at Allahabad for some years, but who for the last fifteen months have been serving in Upper Burma, hearing of the distress prevalent took up the question of doing something for the station they had left behind. The result was that all ranks voluntarily agreed to subscribe a day's pay to the famine relief, fund, and the amount thus realised, which comes to over Rs. 900, is now at the disposal of the Local Committee, the only condition being that it is to be spant within the Allahabad District. Truly, as a native barrister defending a British soldier who had got into trouble with some villagers once remarked to a jury consisting mostly of his own countrymen, people should not from their idea of Thomas Atkins from the pictures of the vernacular press as a ferocious animal who goes about the country as ready to shoot natives as wild ducks or peafowl. The British private is not perhaps a sympathetic personality on the surface ; but when it comes to the proof of actions he can show, as this gift of the Royal Irish testifies, that he forms friendly attachments and kindly associations for places which he has come to know even in this land of exile. There have been many symptoms that a general appeal to the British army, like the Duke of Connaught's at Aldershof, on behalf of the famine stricken, would have met with a response that might have served as a lesson to native editors and agitators ; and for many reasons one could wish that it had been set on foot. But any such general movement organised from above could hardly have had the spontaneousness that makes this regimental offering from distant Upper Burma so graceful.

THE relief of the garrison of Chitral will be carried out during May. The relieving troops will be one section of the Hazara Mountain Battery from Abottabad, the 37th Punjab Infantry from Rawalpindi, the 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas from Bakloh, and No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers from Rurki. They will leave the North Malakand Camp on May 1st, arriving at Dir on the 7th. One battalion of Native Infantry with the Sappers will leave Dir on May 8th, arriving at Drosh on the 11th. On the following day one battalion of Native Infantry of the force being relieved will start from Drosh for India, arriving at Dir on May 15th. The remainder of the relieving force will then march for Drosh, arriving there on May 19th. When this movement is completed one battalion of Native Infantry with two mountain guns and one company of Sappers and details will march for Dir. There will thus be assembled at Dir on May 23rd the whole of the garrison now in Chitral, namely, one section of the Hazara Mountain Battery, No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, and the 28th Punjab Infantry. These troops will leave Dir on May 26th, arriving at the North Malakand Camp on June 1st, whence they will be sent to their stations in India. The sections of the Hazara Battery and the 5th Gurkhas go to Abottabad. The Sappers to Rawalpindi, and the 28th Punjab Infantry to Ferozepore. The *personnel* of the Field Hospital and Commissariat establishments, together with the Telegraph and Postal staff, will also be relieved. Colonel Davidson, as already announced, will remain in command in Chitral for another year. The senior officer marching with the relieving and relieved troops will command between North Malakand and Drosh, and will appoint his own column staff officer.

MADAME VON ZEDLITZ, is the first to tell the little story of the collision with the "tryke." Miss Terry was spinning along on her machine, near her country house at Winchilsea. Sir Henry was spinning along on his—also a tricycle. "Which way ?" Sir Henry shouts out, at a cross road. "To the left," quoth Miss Terry. And, of course (naturlich), Sir Henry promptly steers to the left. Smash ! Our greatest actress is shot (geschleudert) on to a heap of Stones. Our greatest actor lands on another, and there he sits, musingly thrusting his long fingers through his long hair, as you have often seen him do on the Lyceum boards. The first occasion, thirty years ago, on which Miss Terry and Sir Henry played in the same piece ("Taming of the Shrew"), the November fog was so thick, even on the stage, that, says Miss Terry, the performers were almost compelled to feel their way about. They were nearly as badly off as boon companions were in the age before the invention of candle light, for then, as Charles Lamb remarks, one could not tell the effect of one's little joke except by stretching out one's hand and feeling one's neighbour's cheek. Little Ellen Terry, when rehearsing Prince Arthur in Kean's "King John," appeared less concerned for the extinction of her own eyes than she would be for the loss of her doll's. So, Mrs. Kean said, with contemptuous severity. Off the little Prince went into a fit of weeping. "That's it," exclaimed Mrs. Kean delightedly ; "do it like that, and you'l make a tremendous hit." The public are perhaps aware that Imogen's brother in the Lyceum "Cymbeline" is Imogen's (Miss Terry's) son. He carries her off the stage "as easily as if she were a feather." But, to test her "brother's" muscular powers (for it would be awkward if he were to drop her), Miss Terry made him race with her round the table in the Earl's-court home—twelve times at one spell', as we learn from Madame von Zedlitz. The distinguished interviewer also informs us that Sir Henry Irving's fox-terrier "Fussie" is the steadiest playgoer in London. "Fussie" was Fred Archer the jockey's present to Miss Terry who presented him to Sir Henry. Whether in town, or in the provinces, or in the States, "Fussie" never misses a night.

A PARTY of 50 police under Lieutenant Barnard, has left Pakokku to march through the Baungshe country. A survey party under Lieutenant Coldstream will accompany the force, and Lieutenant Rigby, as Intelligence Officer ; Mr. Duncan, Inspector of Police, being in political charge of the party, will meet the Political Officer of the Chin Hills.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

LORD RIPON'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Gazette*).

The Chairman : You see no method by which the Financial Department would be made stronger than it is at present, and I gather that you do not consider there is any great necessity for it ?—I don't say that. I confess I see no effectual means by which the Financial Department could be strengthened. Some of the suggestions that have been made go a certain ways in that direction, but I cannot honestly say I think they would have had very much effect.

The evidence both of Sir David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin on this matter is somewhat of a cry of despair. They had doubts concerning the remedies which they proposed ?—Yes.

Mr. Leonard Courtney : Can you say with respect to recent embarrassments arising from what may be called the fall of the rupee that they did not present the spectacle of a Finance Minister struggling against any other colleague or all his colleagues ? The whole body are fighting with circumstances beyond their control ?—That is perfectly true, but, on the other hand, the fact that you are liable to such an increase of expenditure as results from the fall of exchanges is a strong reason for paying special regard to economic considerations.

Mr. Courtney : But it does not raise the question of the position of the Finance Minister among his colleagues ?—No.

Examined on the question of frontier expeditions, Lord Ripon said : Under the system which prevailed in his time they had scarcely any frontier expeditions. That again, he ventured to think, was a question of policy. He did not think that the Government with which he was connected in India liked frontier expeditions, and he was bound to say that the Military Members of that Government disliked them quite as much as Civilians.

The Chairman : It seemed to me from Lord Lansdowne's description that of late there has been a policy of greater interference than heretofore, both in foreign relations with the people on the borders, endeavouring to make it their interests to do so ?—I do not like a policy of constant interference. My impression is that it would rather lead to expeditions than the reverse ; but I am speaking very much in the dark, because I really do not know what the new arrangements may be. I have seen returns of the cost of recent frontier expeditions I do not think that the new policy has proved successful, but I am subject to correction on that point.

They expressed themselves, as hopeful for the future ?—You know there are always persons who want frontier expeditions, and it is sometimes by no means easy to resist. But if they are determined not to have a frontier expedition unless it is absolutely necessary I think you will find that the number of them will very greatly decrease.

I think the word I used perhaps went a little too far. I spoke of a policy of interference. Perhaps Sir Henry Brackenbury would not accept that word —rather a policy of control ?—I cannot answer, because I don't know what the policy is.

Sir R. Knox : Can it not be said that these frontier expeditions in a large number of cases are due to the action of the tribes rather than of any particular policy ?—The question of course is how you are going to deal with the tribes.

Do you think that raids upon Indian territory should be punished ?—Oh, certainly.

The Chairman : It has been suggested that the presence of two Military Members gives a preponderating weight to the military element in Council ?—I never found that but then I was very fortunate. I had a Commander-in-Chief who was essentially non-economical, and who paid as much attention to financial questions as any other Member of Council, not excluding the Financial Member. But with regard to that question it must be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief has to be away a great part of the year, and I am rather inclined to think that in the present organisation of the Army he may have regard to other considerations. You must have a military man in Council to deal with military questions as they arise. Moreover, owing to his other work the Commander-in-Chief would not be able to deal with all those details of military expenditure which come before the Military Member, and I think, therefore, the combinance of the two in Council is almost a necessity. I had occasion to go carefully into that question while I was in India, because the late Lord Lytton, I think had expressed an opinion that the second Military Member was of no use. I forget which it was he proposed to put out—

Sir Donald Stewart : The Commander-in-Chief—

And when the Government of which I was the head was looking into the question of military organisation we came to the conclusion that the present arrangement had better remain.

Mr. Courtney : You think the Military Member should be a military man ?—Yes, certainly, or he would not meet the case of the absence of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Chairman : Sir Henry Brackenbury, Lord Roberts, and Lord Lansdowne thought that the Military Member was rather a check upon Military expenditure than a support to it ?—I had to do with a economical Commander-in-Chief who did not want a check ; but the Military Member must of course look at things to a large extent from a financial point of view.

Then he would resemble very much the old Secretary at war ?—Yes, I think, there is a certain analogy between the two.

In further examination witness added that with regard to Civil Administration there were many directions in which expenditure could very properly be increased if the financial circumstances of India enabled that to be done. No doubt the other expenditure of India had to a certain extent kept down owing to want of expenditure. If there were no loss by exchange the financial condition of India would be very satisfactory. The increase of military expenditure, added to the loss by exchange, naturally kept civil expenditure within narrow limits.

The Chirman : Of course there is a danger, is there not, that military expenditure will come first and that which concerns the people most closely—namely, efficient domestic administration—may suffer ?—That is quite true.

By Mr. Courtney : He was not considering the case from the point of view of the transfer from Councils to Provincial Authorities. He was thinking of the whole civil expenditure of the country. There were many ways in which a larger civil expenditure would be productive of good if the money were forthcoming.

Sir Ralph Knox : Are you looking to reproductive expenditure ?—No, I was not speaking of that.

The Chairman : You approve the delegation of these large financial powers to Provincial Governments ?—Yes, certainly.

Do you think it promotes economy or the reverse ?—I should think it promotes economy, giving the local authorities an interest in laying out of money to the best advantage.

Continuing, witness added he was not prepared to say whether he would extend the system further. The principle, however, was wise.

Examined with regard to the apportionment of charges for expeditions beyond India in which Indian troops are engaged, witness said he did think the two countries could be regarded exactly as partners. Their interests are not always the same.

Mr. Buchanan : With regard to the partnership theory there is this objection that the one partner has all the power ?—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the other has no voice at all ?—I would not quite say that.

The Chairman : The present arrangement is based upon the principle that India should pay fairly for her share ?—I think that speaking generally the principle is a right one, but there are circumstances, partly in the present condition of India, which give her a claim to consideration. In the first place I would allude to loss by exchange. That loss is due to the large sums that India has to transit to this country, mainly, although not entirely, on account of military expenditure. She thereby incurs a large dead loss, and this is a strong argument in favour of her being treated with special consideration in her financial relations with the British Government.

That of course represents very forcibly the Indian point of view. On the other hand is there not always a liability in working out a question of this kind when a proposal is made for some easy transfer of a burden from one person's shoulders to another's to overrate the power of the unfortunate British taxpayer to pay everything that other people in other parts of the world do not like to pay. Take for instance the Navy. Has not the expenditure on the Navy over here I have no doubt—for perfectly sufficient reasons—advanced by leaps and bounds, and to an extent that must, I think, make some of us anxious as to what the possible capacity of the taxpayer here is. If in addition to that the partner over the way is to be absolved from a fair portion of the expenses, may not an injustice be done to the taxpayer here in endeavouring to do justice to the taxpayer in India ?—I think you are looking to a much larger reduction in the charge to India than I am. I put it on the ground of a claim to consideration—a claim to have these matter of account which relate specially to India considered and determined as far as possible where they are doubtful in fafour of India. That is all I meant. I fully admit the principle that she should pay for the Army she employs.

(To be continued.)

THE Bishop of Colombo does not leave for Europe to attend the Lambeth Confrence till June. Dr. Copleston expects to return to his Diocese in September.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleap by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting, open to the B. V. A., B. L. H., and B. V. R., was fired for at Cooria from 15th to 20th February, with the following results :—

MATCH I.—Class A.

	Score 200 yds	Score 500 yds	H'cap Pts Added ed.	H'cap Pts Carabine	Ttl
Col Sergt Thomas, B V R	28	32	...	...	60
Lc Sergt Walmsley, B V R	28	31	...	...	59
Lieut Sharp, B V R	27	31	...	...	58
Colr Sergt Black, B V R	28	24	...	...	57
Colr Sergt Keess, B V R	26	30	...	1	56
Gunner Campbell, R V A	28	27	1	...	56
Col Sergt Knight, B V R	21	30	4	1	56
Captain English, B V R	28	26	...	...	54
Volunteer Stevenson, B V R	23	29	2	...	54
Volunteer D'Cruz, B V R	25	27	2	...	54
Lc Corpl Boylette, B V R	22	31	2	...	53

MATCH II.—Class A.

	Score 200 yds	Score 500 yds	H'cap Pts Added ed.	H'cap Pts Carabine	Ttl
Gunner Evans, R V A	27	33	2	...	62
Col Sergt Knight, B V R	24	32	4	1	61
Col Sergt Keess, B V R	28	31	...	...	59
Sergt McKinnon, B V R	29	30	...	...	59
Trooper Hill, B L H	24	30	4	1	59
Captain English, B V R	31	27	...	...	58
Lc Corp Boylette, B V R	25	31	...	...	57
Lc Sergt Walmsley, B V R	28	29	...	...	57
Color Sergt Thomas, B V R	24	31	...	...	55
Volunteer D'Silva, B V R	27	28	...	...	55
Bombr Eakin, R V A	26	24	4	1	55
Volunteer D'Cruz, B V R	24	28	2	...	54

MATCH III.—Class A.

	Score 200 yds	Score 500 yds	H'cap Pts Added ed.	H'cap Pts Carabine	Ttl
Lc Sergt Anding, B V R	28	29	2	...	59
Vol Hendricks, B V R	29	27	4	...	59
Lieut Sharp, B V R	24	32	...	...	56
Sergt McKinnon, B V R	29	26	...	...	55
Vol Charde, B V R	25	25	4	...	54
Col Sergt Thomas, B V R	25	28	...	...	53
Lc Sergt Walmsley, B V R	23	24	...	...	53
Vol Byrn, B V R	23	23	4	...	53
Lc Corpl Boylette, B V R	24	28	...	...	52
Vol D Silva, B V R	25	26	...	...	51
Corpl Veevers, B V R	21	26	4	...	51
Sergt Chitts, B V R	25	24	...	...	49
Capt English, B V R	27	21	...	...	48

Messrs. Treacher and Co's Prize value Rs. 100.

MATCH IV.—Class A.

	Score 600 yds	Handicap Add-ed	Handicap Carabine	Ttl
Sergt Chitts, B V R	32	...	...	32
Lc Corpl Boylette, B V R	31	...	...	31
Lc Sergt Walmsley, B V R	30	...	...	30
Vol Byrn, B V R	28	2	...	30
Color Sergt Keess, B V R	28	...	...	28
Gunner Campbell, R V A	28	...	...	28
Capt English, B V R	27	...	...	27
Col Sergt Thomas, B V R	27	...	...	27
Gunner Campbell, R V A	25	...	2	27
Qr Mr Sergt Stephens, B V R	26	1	...	27
Copl High, B V R	25	2	...	27

Messrs. Lund and Blockley prize value Rs. 50.

MATCH V.—Class A.

	Score 300 yds	Score 600 yds	H'cap Pts Add-ed	H'cap Pts Carabine	Ttl
Lieut Sharp, B V R	29	31	...	...	60
Lc Corpl Clyne, B V R	27	31	...	...	58
Col Sergt Keess, B V R	27	31	...	...	58
Lc Corpl Boylette, B V R	30	27	...	...	57
Sergt Gordon, B V R	30	26	4	...	56
Lc Sergt Walmsley, B V R	27	28	...	...	55
Col Sergt Thomas B V R	29	26	...	...	55
Lc Sergt Anding, B V R	30	21	2	...	53
Capt English, B V R	25	29	...	...	54
Sergt McKinnon, B V R	24	29	...	...	53
Armr Sergt Boylette, B V R	23	26	2	...	51
Corpl Veevers, B V R	19	28	4	2	51
Vol D'Silva, B V R	28	21	...	...	49
Corpl DSouza, B V R	22	25	2	...	49

Messrs. Soundy and Co, Prize value Rs. 50,

Medals—Lc Sergt W Walmsley B V R 254 points gold medal Association, Lieut D J Sharp, B V R 252 points silver medal of Association, Lc Corpl A G Boylette, B V R 250 points, Bronze medal of Association, Lieut D J Sharp B V R 89 points, N R A Silver medal.

MATCH I.—Class B.

	200 yds	500 yds	Ttl.
Sergt Cassells, B V R	28	30	58
Vol Prescott, B V R	28	24	52
Vol Evans, B V R	26	25	51
Vol Davis, B V R	25	24	49
Vol Pachico, B V R	23	25	48
Vol Gibbons, B V R	19	28	47
Vol Johnson, B V R	16	30	46
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, the Medical Officer, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1 p.m., on MONDAY, 12th April, 1897, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE";
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

THERE were over 24 3-4 lakhs of Bills allotted yesterday at the weekly bidding in London for Indian Council Bills, of which Calcutta received Rs. 11,60,000; Bombay, Rs. 2,20,000; and Madras Rs. 11,00,000, out of 40 lakhs offered, at 1s. 3d., the tenders at which rate were accepted in full. Compared with the sales on the previous Wednesday this price shows a decline of 1-32d. Extra allotments were also made on Calcutta of 3 lakhs at 1s. 3d., and 1 lakh of Wire Transfers at 1s. 3 3-32d.; and it was announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1s.2 25-32d., or 1-16d. lower than on the day before.

An advance of 1-8 per cent. was quoted in consols yesterday at 112 3-8; French Rentes remained at 102 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime higher at 25·14 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117¼; and Rupee Securities, 3½ per cent. were 1-16 per cent. less at £62 15-16. The market rates of discount were 1-8 per cent. down, at 1 1-8 per cent. on Short London Bills; and unaltered, at 1¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 28 3-8d. per oz, while there was no change in it in New York, 61 3-4 cents per oz. being still quoted, with Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38½s per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market steady in tone; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., same shipment to the same ports, same sellers; Brown Rapeseed at 35 1-8s. per 416 lbs, April-May shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, tone of market steady; Linseed at 33½s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market steady.

There was again no change in either Spot, prices of Cotton, or in Arrival, in Liverpool yesterday, and the market closed firm, Surats firm, and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, including 200 bales East Indians Imports 1,000 bales.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday continued at 7 3-8 cents per lb., but July Futures were 2 points lower at 7·12 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, the following being the comparison now shown between this season's arrivals to date and those during the same period in the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	8,000	8,000	8,000
Four days' do	33,000	39,000	62,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,280,000	4,825,000	7,455,000

Our local Cotton market continues very quiet with hardly any business passing to-day. Broach, Dhollera, and Bhownugger are quoted Re. 1 lower, and prices for other descriptions are unchanged. A few settlements of "good" Bhownugger were reported at Rs. 175½. Bengals, with survey, are Rs. 158 for Fine, and Rs. 147½ fully "good."

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet, nothing of importance being reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,769 bales.
Wheat	3,533 cwts.
Linseed	2,734 "
Rapeseed	7,048 "
Gingellyseed	1,241 "
Castorseed	598 "
Rice	12,837 "

FREIGHTS continue dull, and we hear of no fresh business of importance.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady in tone at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was taken during the day, but there were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the market closed fairly steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do. .....1·58 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Very little was doing in this market to-day, and rates for 3 1-2 per cents. after opening at 101 1-8 and 101 7-16 for Cash and the settlement, respectively, declined to 101 1-16 and 101 3-8 in the two positions, at which they closed, with 98 quoted for Threes.

SHARES—We have this evening to report an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mills, other quotations being unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-8.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16.
Bar Silver	28 3-8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Don of Airlie, 2,275 tons, Captain P Singer, sailed yesterday, for Genoa and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain G Belsetto, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R Frances, Mr Sancho and Mr Oteira.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
C	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta	12-4	B P S N Co
E	Stolzenfels	1733	Pankow	Hamburg		Glade & Co
K	City of Dublin	2154	Ral	Karachi	10-4	F Forbes & Co
M	Brahmani	621	Fishers	Mangalore	8-4	Shepherd & Co
O	Leander	1888	Hamilton	Antwerp		M M & Co
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	8-4	D Abdoola

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroe	C Gulf	8-4	Shepherd & Co	
Kaveri	533	Esmailji	Shownager	10-4.	Do.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Fazilka	2397	Wilson			M M & Co
3	Armenia	2713	Shanklin	Marseilles	13-4	W A G & Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	Hongkong	8-4	G Barboro
5	Rohilla	2174	Cole	China	14-4	P & O S N Co
6	B Hall	2355	Hood	Karachi	10-4	E B & Co
8	Istrar	2978	McKay	Genoa	9-4	E Bates & Co
9	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull		F M & Co
13	Kangra	1943	Hutcheson	Calcutta		M M & Co
16	Queen Olga	2136	Harris	Dunkirk		W A G Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	10-4	M M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Hiroshima Maru	3275 tons gross		N Y Kaisha

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Patna s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Culna s	Thomas	Persian Gulf.
	Scindia s	Stafford	Rangoon, &c.
	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, &c.
	Courland s	Toulon	Port Natal, &c.
	Don of Airlie s	Singer	Genoa and Havre.

The steamer Letimbro, Captain Belsetto, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Fallika, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th April 1897.

I. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th April, 1897.

I. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BAMBER—HOWARD.—April 3, at the Old (or Mission) Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Gouldsmith, H. C. Loftus Bamber, Bengal Police, to Alice Eveleen, daughter of the late B. Howard, Esq., of Mirzapur.

DEATHS.

HEARLE.—April 1, at Naini Tal, Advena, the infant daughter of N. Hearle, Deputy Conservator of Forests, aged 5 days.

WHITELAW.—April 4, at 1, Larkin's Lane, Calcutta, William Dunlop, infant son of Robert Whitelaw, M. B., C. M. aged 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

THE Welby Commission, whatever else it may do, will deserve well of the commonwealth for eliciting and placing on record the opinions of every Indian administrator not still in harness, who has been concerned in the Government of the country during the last and present decade. That category, large as it is, will not contain all those distinguished men who have been "interviewed" in the most searching fashion by the chairman and his colleagues. Lord Wolseley was put under the thumbscrew by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Caine, and was compelled to utter his inmost thoughts in regard to our military arrangements. Lord Roberts was cross-examined in his turn, and escaped the *peine forte et dure* by saying at once that he did not share the views held by the Commander-in-Chief as to the value of our brave Indian regiments. Lord Cromer, Sir Auckland Colvin, and Sir David Barbour took the Commission into their confidence with regard to the helplessness of Finance Ministers when Viceroys gave heed to the suggestion of the Forward School, and decreed frontier expeditions without first counting the cost. By common consent Lord Ripon was the last Viceroy who did not indulge in the costly luxury of a vigorous policy. He discouraged transfrontier military excursions, and Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief in his time, was of the same mind, regarding such promenades as useless, and mischievous as well as expensive. Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne gave heed to the suggestions of Lord Roberts, and a great deal of money was spent in pacifying the tribes in the no-man's-land between the old frontier and the Ameer's ill-defined boundaries. The debatable territory in question was brought quite recently within the sphere of British influence. If all goes well, and the sunspots which are the cause of the political and financial panics as well as of famine and, perhaps, of plague, on this distracted planet, do not serve us a bad turn, we may hope to see an end of the Forward Policy, at all events, in its more active phases. Alexander sighed when he had no more worlds to conquer; so the men of the Forward School must lament that there is no more borderland, meet for expeditions, each costing a crore or two. On these and kindred questions Lord Ripon was subjected to a protracted examination in March, and he gave his view of frontier expeditions, of which there was only one during the four years 1880-84, in which he held the office of Viceroy. He stated, as the result of his observations, that there are always persons who want frontier expeditions, and it is not always easy for a Viceroy to resist the pressure they apply so skilfully. But if the Viceroy is determined that there shall be none, except it be absolutely necessary, "you will find that their number will greatly decrease."

It is wholly a question of policy. Constant interference with tribes leads to military expeditions. Raids on Indian territory must of course be resisted, but the question is really how the tribes should be managed. This may be interpreted as an allusion to the conspicuous success achieved by the late Sir Robert Sandeman in securing the co-operation of the neutral Chiefs in keeping order on the frontier. The aggressive domineering policy that prevailed on the rest of the frontier was far less successful. It cost crores upon crores, while "Sandemanizing" did not cost as many lakhs. It is much to be feared that Sir William Wedderburn was greatly disappointed at the strong negative offered by Lord Ripon to some of their most cherished theories. Sir William put it that if India belonged to Russia, she would no longer have to prepare against invasion, implying thereby that her military expenditure would be greatly reduced. Lord Ripon said that an attack by sea would be always more dangerous to India than an attack by land. The reason is obvious. A Power having command of the sea could choose any part of a coast line of 5,000 miles for a descent; while an invader from the North-West must come through one or other of certain passes, where the defensive force can be concentrated. What is more, as the ex-Viceroy pointed out, if India were an absolutely independent Power, she must still maintain a much larger army than would be necessary for mere policy; all empires require that; especially continental empires. Mr. Dadabhai suggested that at all events the army would be composed entirely of natives; it would not consist of foreigners; there would be a great advantage in having the expenditure for the military force spent entirely in the country itself. There was not the simple assent that was obviously expected; the witness very reasonably said that he did not know how far such a force would be able to meet an European Army. Sir James Peile elicited the opinion that it is difficult to conceive India as an independent Power, and that, considering the matter by the light of history, it does not seem possible. If India were not part of the British Empire, the probability is that she would have become a dependency of France, or some other Foreign Power. And if she were now derelict, some European Power would take England's place. Lord Ripon does not agree with those who say that India is only in danger of invasion because she is a dependency of England. Probably; but for that connection, and the protection it affords, India would have been annexed by Russia many years ago.

This opinion is the more deserving of attention as it is not that of an alarmist. Lord Ripon is inclined to doubt that Russia would invade India if she were at war with Great Britain. He holds that idea to be mistaken. It is, all the same, a source of scare, and of heavy expenditure on military preparations. The strength of the Army in India is, however, of itself an insurance against invasion. The mere presence of a British Government and a European organisation would not suffice to keep Russia from attempting to realise the dream of Indian conquest, if she were not deterred by the knowledge that she would have to fight a very strong army, supported by all the resources of the British Empire. Skobeleff realised what that might mean, when he wrote that the Russian army that invaded India might leave its bones to whiten on the hill-sides of the Hindu Khush. But undoubtedly Lord Ripon is right in his belief that Russia will think twice and three times before she attempts to invade India while the British Power holds it. Most people able to form an opinion will agree with him that India would in these days of earth hunger be a dependency of Russia or exposed to the danger of becoming one if she had to rely on her own strength. In any case the Army and the expenditure which it entails could not be dispensed with. We may go further and assert without fear of contradiction from any competent military authority, that the numerical strength of the Army would have to be increased threefold, if whatever form of Government that might be improvised were to entertain a hope of maintaining the independence of India. Turkey has 428,000 men under arms at the present moment. She cannot retain her provinces, which are wrested from her, notwithstanding the ostensible "support" of the European Concert. By calling out the reserves she could increase her drilled and organised fighting force—composed of some of the best material in the world—to 700,000 men. Yet she could not count on emerging successfully from a war with any European Power. The last war cost her many provinces and several millions of subjects, although she had the moral support of the Powers which did not join in the attack. What would have happened if she were attacked by a combination of Powers? Were Great Britain to act on the implied suggestion of Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, withdraw her troops and her European administrators and leave India to shift for herself, India would be in much the same case as the Britons when the legions crossed the Straits and left them to the uncovenanted mercies of Picts and Scots, Angles and Saxons.

AN Indian Civilian, a few years ago, demanded why there should not be "A Corpus Inscriptionum Indicæ Britannicæ," giving the epitaphs of the men who lived and died to build up British India? As he said, it was time something was done, for not only are many inscriptions becoming illegible, and tablets converted into curry-stones, but others are being washed away by the rivers in Bengal. Quite recently, too, we heard of a celebrated tombstone in Bombay being utilised as a card-table for a gang of coolie-gamblers, and a group of cyclists, the other day, who had been in the habit of resting in Colaba cemetery before commencing their homeward spin, discovered that their accustomed seat was the tombstone of one who in his time had been judge of the High Court of Bombay. The inscription is almost illegible now, and a few years hence will be wholly so. Doubtless there are no relatives of this or many other equally prominent persons in this country now, and the tomb may one day shortly be razed to the ground. But there is no reason why the text of the inscription should not be preserved, and we trust that it and many others still distinguishable may be saved from oblivion. We are glad to find that Bengal has shown a good example in this matter, and has just issued a bulky volume, containing a list of inscriptions on tombs and monuments in that presidency of men who "have lived and died to build up British India." The work is edited by Mr. C. R. Wilson, of the Bengal Education Service, who tell us that in his list only a small portion of the inscriptions have been included, namely, those of historical or archæological interest, but as regards those in the mofussil the selection has been less rigid, remoteness itself being an interesting circumstance which gives it a sufficient claim. The plan of the work is convenient, it being possible to trace out any specific inscription with ease, so methodical is the classification. The materials for the work were gathered together by a specially deputed officer of the Public Works Department, and a similar course might be followed in Bombay. Mr. Wilson edited the collection, and with a due regard for the fitness of things commences with St. Paul's Cathedral, Bishop Heber's colossal marble statue, by Chantrey, takes precedence. Each monument is described according to its merits; historical notes are appended, and the inscription is reproduced. Sir Wm. Macnaghten's is next; then one which recounts the virtues of Mr. Van Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bombay Fusiliers, who were barbarously murdered under the walls of Multan, an act which led to the destruction of Moolraj, his army and fortress, and the annexation of the Punjab. Near to this is a mural tablet to the memory of Sir Henry M. Elliot, the "*dulce decus* of the Bengal Civil Service," Sir W. W. Hunter terms him, "who amassed the materials for the eight volumes, which now form his memorial for all time." The memory of "the great and good Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Christian statesman, philanthropist and soldier," is perpetuated on a mural tablet which bears a white medallion portrait of Lawrence. Bishop Wilson, Bishop Milman, the Countess of Canning, wife of the first Viceroy in India, Chief Justice Norman, assassinated on the steps of the High Court, scores of Mutiny and Afghanistan heroes as well, those of the victims of Manipur are duly eulogised here, and last, but not least interesting of the many handsome monuments, is the cenotaph erected by the Government of Queen Victoria in recognition of the many eminent services rendered to his country in Jamaica, Canada, China, and India by the Right Honourable James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who died and was buried at Dharmsala. The earliest monument of which the volume before us takes notice is that of Rezabeebeh Sookeas, "wife of the late charitable Sookeas," who died on July, 11, 1630. This monument still stands in the Armenian churchyard in Calcutta, while next in point of antiquity is that of the celebrated Job Charnock, the founder of the city, and near it is the tombstone which tells how Surgeon William Hamilton "raised his name in the four quarters by curing the King of Kings, the protector of the world, Muhammad Farrukhsiyad Ghazi, and having, with a thousand difficulties, obtained from the court permission to go home, died as decreed by God." There are the tombs of William Speake, the boy whose life is told in the story-books, vice-Admiral Watson, who shares with Clive the honour of re-founding Calcutta, Charlotte Becher, Thackeray's great-grandmother and countless others of both historical and archæological interest. It is not necessary here to go through the long list. It is enough to remind those interested that the Bombay Presidency has had many remarkable men and women buried in her soil, and has some of the handsomest of mural tablets and monuments in India; yet no steps have so far been taken to preserve them and their inscriptions to posterity.

WITH a population aggregating a hundred thousand more than it did a month ago, it is more than satisfactory to find that the total death-roll the first week in April amounts to only 1,007, equivalent to a death-rate of 65·51, as compared with 1,484, the first week in March. Instead of 1,071 fever cases, we have now 524; and 399 admitted plague cases instead of 692. The fall is as gratifying as it is remarkable. It has long been prophesied that the advent of the hot season would work a great improvement in the public health; it is always the most healthy season of the year. And there is every reason to anticipate the fulfilment of the prophecy. At all events, there has been a steady diminution of mortality concurrent with the increasing heat. The deaths from all causes this week are 134 lower than last, and this, be it remembered, in a population increased, it is calculated by one hundred thousand souls. There is every appearance that the epidemic is at last dying out. From 180 per diem the number of deaths from all causes fell to 160, and then to the hundred and thirties. There may be fluctuations, but there are many reasons to anticipate that the baleful disease has almost run its course. The fatal plague cases have fallen from 496 to 399, and the proportion of recoveries is increasing. Mahim is now the centre of the epidemic, the number of deaths having been 54; the neighbouring division, Sion, being next with 45. Byculla and Parel numbered 23 and 28, respectively. Last week these two districts had upwards of fifty each. In Kamatipura a further decrease is recorded, the total being now down to thirteen. Umarkhadi, Dongri, and Worli still show double figures. Chaupathi, the first time for months, is shown to have been like South Fort, free of fatal cases. No less than 104, however, are returned as non-resident and unknown. The deaths from phthisis still look suspiciously high, standing at 119 as against an average of about eighty, when the population is normal. Fatal affections of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery, too, are shown to have been as numerous as they were this time last year when the city was full of people—even in greater numbers than the 1891 census gave. Bandora seems to accept its plague returns as accurate, and if they be so, the suburban town may be heartily congratulated in the improvement of public health within the past fortnight. On the 24th ultimo, they reported 80 new cases and 77 deaths; last week 36 and 36, and in the week now reported upon twelve attacks and eight deaths. The classified list shows that of the pestilence, Jains lost eleven, Brahmins, fourteen; Bhatias, 4; Hindus 297; Mussalmans, 42; Parsis, seven; Native Christians, 22; and Jews and Eurasians, one each. Europeans, Negro-Africans and Buddhists escaped free.

THE total expenditure debited to Famine Relief in the Bombay Presidency up to the end of January was rather less than a lakh of rupees, but it is known that a much larger sum than this had been disbursed, and will come into the accounts in due course.

WE hear that the British Electrozone Corporation, Limited, of London, is preparing plant for the manufacture of this powerful disinfectant for the Municipality of Calcutta. The cost is £5,000. This is the chemical agency used to disinfect Riker's Island, in New York Harbour—a nuisance that transcended that of the Byculla Flats, as all things American transcend those of the rest of the world.

FOUR-ANNA pieces to the value of Rs. 2,68,000 were issued from the Mint during the week ending on Wednesday evening. The balance comprises silver valued at Rs. 3,27,000 held on account of British dollar tenderers, and Rs. 22,90,000 held on Government account.

THE Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis, B. A., B. D., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the Service with effect from the 3rd April 1897.

THE Honourable Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., has been appointed Chief Secretary to Government, vice Mr. G. W. Vidal, I. C. S., retired. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be Secretary to Government, v

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STILL ANOTHER NOTE FROM THE POWERS TO GREECE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Powers have sent a fresh note to Greece, which is thought little of at Athens.

Nevertheless the Greek journals censure the popular clamour for war.

THE POSITION IN CRETE.

The usual daily skirmishes are taking place in Crete.

The insurgents are massing their forces outside Sitia, and the commander of the French warship there has landed guns in readiness for the insurgent attack.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT ELOFF.

President Kruger has ordered a special court for the trial of Lieutenant Eloff.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has sailed from Bangkok for Europe.

THE FIJI ISLANDS AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The sum of £1,273 has been subscribed, in the Fiji Islands, towards the Indian Famine Fund.

SERIOUS RISING IN GASALAND.

There is a widespread rebellion among the natives of Gasaland (Portuguese territory, bordering on the Transvaal).

The Portuguese authorities regard the rising as serious, and are hurriedly mobilising their forces.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The transport Dilwara has been fumigated and gone into dock.

The invalids have been sent to Netley, and the women and children to the hospital hulk for disinfection.

The rest of the passengers will have three days, observation on the transport.

ADMIRAL HARRIS FIRED AT.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Mussulman irregular fired at Admiral Harris, near Suda, yesterday, and narrowly missed him.

THE *TIMES* ON AFZUL KHAN.

The *Times*, in commenting on the death of Afzul Khan, says that the Native Indian Army in him loses one of its brightest and most conspicuous ornaments.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here, to-day, at 5 p. m.

THE ANNUAL RELIEFS PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The announcement of the Annual Reliefs is delayed owing to the Government being desirous of reducing the cost of the arrangements first proposed. It is probable there will be modifications in the original Artillery progamme.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Sir Pertab Singh starts on the 1st of May for England to be present at the Diamond Jubilee. He takes with him two members of his own polo team to play at Home.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 8.

There were 48 new cases and 3 deaths in the city to-day. The total mortality was 36.

In the Special Plague Hospital 24 were admitted, 10 cured and 17 died, leaving 262 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted, 7 died, and 28 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 9 were admitted, and 13 died, leaving 56 under treatment.

The usual Military search parties operated their works in the city and cantonment. In the city 3,810 houses were searched, and 14 cases and 2 corpses discovered; 37 houses were fumigated, and 103 houses lime-washed.

The Municipal medical inspectors discovered 14 cases in the cantonment.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has sent Rs. 200 for the Mahomedan Hospital.

The health of the public is this year much better than any previous year in Poona.

THE OUTBREAK AT SUKKUR.

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

The plague figures for Sukkur during the last few days are the most serious we have yet had. On the 5th and 6th the numbers were 35 attacks and 28 deaths.

The disease may now be regarded as having established itself in the Indus Valley.

INCENDIARISM IN MANDALAY.

RANGOON, APRIL 8.

All sorts of rumours are flying round in Mandalay, where the recent fires, it is firmly beleived, were due to incendiarism.

Last night, it is stated, attempts were made to set fire to several places in Mandalay. Burmese notices, it is further stated, were found posted in many places threatening to set fire to schools.

There is no doubt that emissaries of the Mingoon Prince, who had recently escaped from Saigon, but was re-captured, have been busy in Burma for the past five months, but it is impossible to say whether the fires was the result of their activity or not. Incendiarism is not the species of warfare adopted by Burmese patriots in post.

The police patrols have consequently been greatly strengthened.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

The Hongkong Bank robbery still seems wrapped up in mystery, but the Bank has succeeded in tracing the numbers of the notes to the value of sixty thousand Rupee, and it is hoped this will enable the police to trace the culprits. Yesterday, one of the missing notes for Rs. 100 was paid into the Hongkong Bank by a firm of Chinese traders. The note had passed through the National Bank, who do not keep numbers of hundred-rupee notes; so this clue could not be followed up.

RELIEF-WORKS IN UPPER BURMAH.

Six lakhs of Rupees will be spent on Famine Works by Government in Upper Burma during 1897-98 on the Mandalay Canal, the Mon Canal, and the Meiktilla Mingyan Railway; besides which seven lakhs are to be expended on the Mandalay Canal alone, the total cost of which will be thirty-two lakhs.

(REUTERS TETEGRAMS)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here this afternoon.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 8.

The Stewards of the Poona Gymkhana ought to be congratulated for making a meeting at this time of the year. The weather was threatening, and few drops of rain fell, but the attendance was good.

The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—"Polo Scurry."—Prize a cup value Rs. 49. For all bona-fide polo ponies that are such in the opinion of the Stawards.—Catch weights over 11 stone.—Distances ½ Mile.

Mr F S Hichen's g ch g Badger, Owner 1
Mr Duncan's g g a p Brilliant, Mr Cobban 2
Capt Gordon's b a p Spahi, Mr Hewlett 3
Mr J M Melby's b a p Gunga Dur, Owner 0
Mr Adamson's b a p Bugler, Mr Steen 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Spahi, Gungadin, and Brilliant; 3 to 1 Badger; and 4 to 1 Burgler.

A good race. Spahi jumped off with a lead; Brilliant and Badger running close behind. At the turn Badger came up, and won two by lengths.

2ND RACE.—"Horse Race."—Prize a cup value Rs. 49. For all horses that have never started in a race or chase with Rs. 200 added. W. A. C. raised 2½ stone; should no Arabs accept weights will be lowered 1 stone. Penalties.—Horses that have won a race with Rs. 49 added, once, 4lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Parry's ch w g Ginger, 10st 11lbs, Capt Young 1
Mr Hewlett's b w m Serpolette, 10st 4lbs, Owner 2
Mr Hichen's b w g Utopia, 10st 4lbs, Owner 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Ginger; 2 to 1 against Serpolette; and 4 to 1 Utopia.

At the start Ginger jumped off, and won comfortably.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloways."—Rs. 49. For all Arab and C B. Galloway the property of and to be ridden by officers of the Poona or Kirkee Garrisons who have never won a race value Rs. 130. Weights, 14 hands to carry 11-7. W. for I. C. B's allowed 4lbs. Penalties. Winners of a race with Rs. 49 added once, 7lbs., oftener 10lbs, extra.—Distance ½ Mile.

Mr Dunesn's j a b Brilliant, 8st 5lbs, Mr Hewlett 1
Mr Parry's b ch geld Little Tich, 8st 12lbs, Native 2
Mr Dwyer's b ch m Geisha, 10st 11lbs, Mr Molloy 3
Mr W O Dawson's ch a g Mount Offaly, 11st 4lbs, Owner ... 0
Mr Steen's b a g Selim, 10st 12lbs, Owner 0

Betting: Evens on Brilliant; 2 to 1 against Geisha and Selim; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

Won by three lengths; one and a-half length dividing the second and third.

4TH RACE.—"Open Race."—Rs. 49. For all galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race with Rs. 50 added. Weights 13-3, English and Waler 13-3, 11-7 Arabs 13-3 10, Q B's 13-3 10 W for I Penalties. Winners of a race with Rs. 49 added once, 7lbs; oftener 10 lbs, extra, Allowances, Galloways that have never started allowed 4 lbs. When the weight are under 97 natives can ride. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Young's g a g Chinese Flag, 10st 3lbs, Owner 1
Mr J Mahomed's b a h Driver, 9st 6lbs, A Wahed 2
Capt Knatchbull's g a g Speculation, 9st 13lbs, Mr Berkley... 3
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Namdar, 9st 2lbs, Mr Steen.. 0
Capt Knatchbull's j w m Sylvia, 10st 12lbs, Mr Cobbam 0

Betting: Evens on Chinese Flag; 2 to 1 against Driver and Sylvia; 4 to 1 Namdar; and 5 to 1 Speculation.

Driver with Speculation took the lead, the favourite lying last. At the turn, however, the favourite improved its position, and won by two lengths.

5TH RACE.—"The Ladies Bracelet."—Prize to nominatrix Rs. 25 to owner. Total value Rs. 49.—For Arab and C B. Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race with Rs. 49 added nor been bought at any time for more than Rs. 500—To be nominated by Ladies Weights, 13-3 to carry 11-7 W. for I. Penalties. Winners of any race whatever, or steeplechase—7lbs. extra.—Distances 3 furlongs.

Miss Duncans noms Mr Parry's, b ch g Little Tich, 9st 11lbs
Mr Hewlett..... 1
Miss M Duncan's noms Mr G Molloy's b a p Gunga Din, 10st 10lb, Owner 2
Miss Munn, noms Surg Capt Swinton ch ch g Zizzer, 11st, Owner 3
Miss Adams noms Mr Dawson's b a h Rathbride, 11st 4lbs, Owner 0
—noms Mr Muir's g g t m Snow...drop, 11st 4lb, Owner..... 0

Betting: 3 to 2 on Gengadin and Snowdrop; evens on Little Tich; and 2 to 1 the rest.

A good start all running closely. At the post Little Tich came up, and won by a length.

OPENING OF MORE MAHOMEDAN PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition of Kazi Meheri to segregation and treatment of Mahomedan patients in hospitals, it is gratifying to see that some of his own followers are alive to the necessity of such accommodation, and that they are every day opening new hospitals. Yesterday afternoon, General Gatacre, accompanied by Mr. James and Surgeon-Captain Wilkinson, who has recently arrived from the North-West Provinces, proceeded to Pydhownie, by appointment, where they were met by Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Haji Yusub Haji Ismael. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed was also present to receive General Gatacre, but as he had been summoned by his Excellency the Governor to an interview, he left at 4-30 p.m. for Government House, Malabar Point. General Gatacre, accompanied by Mr. Oomer Jamal, drove to Halai Memon Street, where a hospital is to be opened for Halai Memons. Here they were received by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali and Khan Bahadur Cassam Mitha. General Gatacre was shewn the Jamatkhana, which is proposed to be utilised as a hospital. The General was satisfied with the arrangements made, and told Mr. Oomer Jamal that the building was an excellent one and admirably suited for the purpose. After inspecting the building, General Gatacre and others proceeded to another Jamatkhana, which is set apart for segregation purposes, and here coffee was served to those present.

Sardar Mir Abdul Ali then informed the General that Hasunmia Rahimtulla and Mr. Haji Oosman Chhotani were appointed members of the Committee at the recent meeting of the Sunni Mahomedans, but they had now come round to the views of the authorities, and were instrumental in opening the hospital. General Gatacre remarked that these Sunnis were now following in the footsteps of high-minded and generous men like Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha and Mr. Oomer Jamal, who were real friends, not only of the authorities, but those of the people, as they worked for the welfare of the public, and at the same time assisted the Government in a noble cause. General Gatacre said that his best friends were Mahomedans, and he met very worthy men of the community in Chitral, Afghanistan, and other places. In reply to Mr. James, Mr. Oomer Jamal said that it was a fact for rejoicing that for the last month and a-half there has not been a single case of plague among this particular section of the Mahomedan community.

After being garlanded, the General and party, headed by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali and Mr. Oomer Jamal, drove to the Cutchi Memon Hospital, which was recently opened with the permission of General Gatacre. There were two cases under the treatment of Dr. Dadachanji, and here the party was joined by Dr. Dimmock, and they all drove to Abdul Rehman Street to inspect the hospital for Halai Kokani Memon Jamat of Ramzaki Mohalla and Abdul Rehman Street. Here the party was received by the well-known Mahomedan Philanthropist, Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, and Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, who directly proceeded from Memon Street to Abdul Rehman Street, to be in readiness to receive the General's party. The Jamatkhana is in the midst of a thickly populated locality, but in order to induce the sick to go to hospitals the General thought it advisable to allow the utilisation of the building for the purpose. Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, true to his trade as a steam-ship owner, told the Sardar to explain to the General that the "lower deck" (first floor) would be reserved for a dispensary, but the "upper deck" (top floor) would be utilised for the accommodation of the patients. The party were then presented with to coffee.

Mr. Cassum Joosub garlanded General Gatacre, and wished him long life and prosperity, and said that he would be glad to see the General crowned with more honour and distinction in future. The rest of the party were also garlanded by Mr. Cassum Joosub. The General then took leave of his old friend, Mr. Haji Cassum, and after shaking hands with him and the Sardar, the Khan Bahadur, and Mir Oomer Jamal, proceeded to the docks, where he was glad to learn that the labourers had resumed work. The labourers were going home when the General went there. This finished the tour of inspection for the day.

WE learn from a return just issued that up to the end of February the Madras Government had sanctioned special expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,59,072 for Famine Relief and special establishments costing Rs. 4,287 per mensem.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

IN the course of last year the question arose at the Indian Custom-houses as to the proper marking of the "counts" of dyed bundled cotton yarn under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. It is well known to merchants engaged in the export of such yarns that the process of dying alters in a variable manner, according to the colours and methods of dyeing, the original count of the yarn in the grey state. A practice has arisen of marking upon bundles of dyed yarn the original counts above a line and the nominal altered counts below it. Towards the close of last year the India Office addressed a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce inquiring at the instance of the Indian Government whether the practice is a recognised custom of trade, and whether it is regarded as honest. After full consideration of the questions submitted, the Manchester Chamber replied in the letter, which traced the history of the practice. The Chamber urged that it should be a recommendation to the Government of India that in order to give uniform and correct description, each bundle of dyed yarn imported into India should be marked with the counts of the grey yarn used together with the number of hanks of the dyed yarn contained in such bundle, irrespective of the real weight or of the actual counts of the dyed yarn in such bundle. A letter was also addressed to the Colonial Secretary pointing out the desirability of making any changes in these lines introduced by the Government of India apply to British Crown Colonies, particularly those in the East.

In their Indian and Ceylon tea share report just issued Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, say that the Indian tea market has been strong during the past fortnight, and that better rates have been obtainable for low priced grades, while the revenue of the tea gardens is being benefited by the good, useful quality of the autumn crop and the high prices ruling for this class. Little of the season's crop now remains to be disposed of, a fact which has doubtless assisted to raise quotations. The Associated Tea Estates Company, a new Ceylon enterprise, has declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on both the preference and ordinary shares, and the Leesh River Company, an Indian enterprise, has declared a dividend of 6 per cent for the year 1896. In the last named case the distribution shows a decided falling off from previous years.

The message of President McKinley to Congress, as was anticipated, deals almost exclusively with the tariff question, and naturally every endeavour is made to emphasise the necessity of raising the tariff in order that the revenue of the country may be increased. Some interesting figures are furnished which show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the deficit was over 42,000,000dols., and in February, 1896, a further loan of 100,000,000 bonds, realising 111,166,246dols, was negotiated. Thus in three years 262,315,400dols. worth of bonds have been issued. For the year ending June 30, 1896, there was a deficit of 5,203,245dols., "nor," says Mr. McKinley, "has this condition been since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal revenues, were 157,507,604dols., and its expenditure, exclusive of the postal service, 195,410,000dols., or an excess of expenditure over receipts of 37,902,396dols." The President goes on to say: "Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with the increase in the public debt, there has been corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from 22,893,883dols. in 1892, the lowest in any year since 1862, to 34,387,297dols. in 1896, or an increase of 11,493,414dols." And Mr. McKinley professes the opinion that this condition of affairs can only be remedied by an increase in the duties upon articles imported into the country. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to how far the present proposals will be adopted by Congress, and how far again it will meet the requirements expected of it. There is bound, however, to be a period of uncertainty which cannot fail for the time being to exercise an adverse influence upon the trade of the country. President Cleveland and his party have been accused of reducing the revenue, and the party now in power propose to increase the revenue by fresh tariff legislation. It does not seem to be suggested that the desired result might be attained by a reduction in expenditure. The necessity for the passage of a tariff law providing ample revenue, says Mr. McKinley, need not further be urged. "The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure." What, of course, is aimed at is a restoration of confidence in the stability of United States finances, and one of the chief points in the President's message is the insistence on the maintenance of the public credit. With a disposal of the tariff question it may be expected that the currency question will be seriously dealt with.

There has recently been a much firmer market for Greek Bonds, ever since, in fact, it was announced that the next Coupon had been provided for, but the expenditure which had been incurred in connexion with the recent war preparations has naturally raised the question as to how long the Government will be able to maintain on a war footing the large army now assembled. This is a question, says the Athens correspondent of the *Times* which it is difficult to answer. Much, says this authority, depends on the extent to which subscriptions come in from abroad. Considerable amounts have been thus far raised by patriotic donations, which, however, cannot be expected to come in indefinitely. It would be impossible for Greece at the present juncture to raise a loan abroad, and should the present expenditure continue, the question of meeting it would become urgent, and in the event of fresh money being required, no doubt an endeavour would be made to raise an internal loan.

It is a singular proof of the extent to which the popular idea of "sound money" is restricted to the conception of a particular metal of a particular colour—gold—and its employment as a "standard" that, even in quarters where the announcement that the Japanese Diet has passed a bill for the introduction of the "gold standard" into Japan has apparently given satisfaction as implying another victory of the doctrines of the gold party, there does not appear to be any clear understanding as to what it is that Japan proposes to do. Perhaps the precise nature of the operation contemplated will be best illustrated by a comparison with the proposals of the Bryanite party in the recent American Presidential campaign; indeed, the followers of Mr. Bryan in the United States will give evidence of much forgiveness of spirit if they refrain from constrasting their own free coinage programme with the proposals of the Japanese Government for the permanent establishment of a "50-cent." dollar. For this is simply what the Japanese Government aims at; but, as the plans is to be carried out under the designation of "the gold standard," and implies the discarding of silver instead of its remonetisation, it does not appear to present any objectionable features to the believers in gold as the only basis of a "sound" money system. The existing 5-yen gold piece is at present worth about 10 silver yen; the Government bill, which fixes October 1 next as the time for the introduction of the new system and the closing of the Japan Mint to the free coinage of silver, declares that 5-yen gold pieces shall be coined which "will be worth only five silver yen." That means that the weight of the gold coin is to be reduced one half. Thus, whatever happens to silver, the Japanese monetary unit, or dollar, is never to be worth more than, say, 2s. 1d. (the parity at the new ratio, we belive) in gold. Should the value of silver rise above this ratio—and when the Act was passed the value was actually higher—the silver yen would apparently be sold as bullion, and Japan would discharge her monetary liabilities with the new "50-cent." gold dollars.

Operators in Stock Exchange securities continue in a nervous and apprehensive condition with regard to the position both at Crete and in the Transvaal, and another wave of depression passed over markets yesterday. There was no actual fright and no great pressure to sell, but prices fell because there was so little disposition to buy. For a long time past business for account of the public has been on the smallest possible scale, and markets generally are more or less in the hands of professional operators. It is believed that there is no great speculation for the rice open. Certainly there was little indication of it at the last settlement, and if the position be as is believed, there is less cause for uneasiness than would otherwise be the case. In one or two directions, of course, there are "bull" commitments to a considerable extent open, but not as a rule. That the unsettlement did not reach the scage of alarm yesterday may be gathered from the trifling movement in Consols, which were only a small fraction down on balance.

At the London Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Mr. J. M'Call presiding, Mr. S. Machin delivered an interesting address on the subject of England's food supply in war time. Although our position had, he said, never been endangered as a wheat importing country, the events of the past twelve months warned us that we might be called upon to defend our shores and our commerce. Our troops and navy might be good, but science had so changed the conditions of warfare that the greatest authority living could not foreshadow what might happen in the next war in Europe. It was, therefore, the duty of every nation to be prepared for any emergency. But were we prepared? The state of our food store was such that in the event of supplies being even temporarily cut off from abroad we might be face to face with an enemy at home that would be far worse than any that could approach from foreign times. We might be driven by starvation to accept a humiliating peace that would inevitably lead to the decay of the most glorious empire the world has ever seen. He then dealt with the question of wheat production, and by figures showed that while the available supplies from our colonies in 1891-2 amounted to 4,722,000 quarters, their surplus in 1894-5 was reduced to 2,062,600 quarters, and was still decreasing. On the other hand, Russia and Roumania had increased their exports to this country from 1,710,000 quarters in 1891-2 to 5,500,000 in 1894-5, and those kingdoms were year by year getting a firmer control over the wheat supplies of the world. The production in England was still decreasing, and if by any means our imports were stopped in 1907 he calculated that by the present rate of decrease our home wheat could not sustain us for more than about six weeks at the most. If Russia and the United States were at war with us, the greater part of our wheat imports would be stopped, and all the ships in the world could not guard us against the great danger to which we were exposed by the present system. On the other hand, the Triple Alliance could between them provide nearly three-fourths of their total requirements. Our first duty was consequently to provide reserve stocks, and the expense entailed, he suggested, could be provided for by reviving the corn dues, which, at the rate of 6d. per quarter on all imported flour and wheat, would produce more than the amount required—£450,000 per annum; while, estimating the average consumption of wheat to be just under six bushels per head of the population, it would mean a charge of 4½d. per annum to each individual, or 2s. 3d. for every household of six persons. The lecturer was strongly in favour of encouraging wheat production in this country, and the reclaiming of land for that purpose, and then, with the aid of the colonies, we might in time become quite independent of outside supplies. As to meat, he did not think there was any need to fear that there would be a famine in that article.

RETIREMENT OF BOMBAY CIVILIANS.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains the announcement of the retirement of no less than four members of the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, standing respectively third, seventh, fifteenth, and twenty-eighth on the gradation list last published. Taking them in this order they are Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. G. W. Vidal, and Mr. T. S. Hamilton. These retirements were preceded by the resignation of Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Hart Davies, and the death of Mr. J. D. S. Fitzmaurice, and they will be followed by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood a few days hence, making a total of eight vacancies in the Bombay establishment in the course of a very short time.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagore's service dates back over a period of thirty-three years. After putting in his "prentice hand" as Assistant Collector in the Ahmedabad district, Mr. Tagore selected the judicial side of the service, and has been Judge and Sessions Judge in no less than 14 of the districts, including the Sind Collectorate of Shikapur. His years of service in this capacity have only been broken in upon for special duty on one occasion that being for a few months at the beginning of 1880, when Mr. Tagore arbitrated on the question of the compensation to be paid to H. H. Maharaja Holkar for the alleged loss of grazing rights.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie has had a more varied experience in the Revenue branch of the service. He joined in 1865, and did duty as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in various districts until 1873, when he was appointed Secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges which led to the deposition of Mulharao Gaekwar. In this work he gave evidence of the thoroughness, energy and conscientious industry for which he is distinguished. For more than twelve months he acted as Under-Secretary in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments; and after some more district work this became his substantive appointment. Mr. Mackenzie was next placed on special duty at Baroda in connection with the settlement of the affairs of Mir Sulfikar Khan—a work which occupied six months. After going back to the Secretariat as Under Secretary he was appointed Junior Collector of Broach, and afterwards Collector of Khandeish. In 1886 Mr. Mackenzie acted as Chief Secretary to Government, and afterwards returned to Broach. The Commissionership of the Southern Division was next assigned to Mr. Mackenzie, and he held it until his appointment in 1890 as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium. He was the British delegate who negotiated the treaty with Goa signed in that year. He reverted to the Commissionership after holding the office of Chief Secretary from May 1891 to March 1893. Mr. Mackenzie is an ardent golfer, and has for many years been an habitue of the golf links in Bombay and other places in the Presidency where they exist. His retirement, which takes place next month, is a great loss to the service.

Mr. Vidal is another officer whose retirement is to be regretted. His early days of service, which date back over a generation, were spent in Satara, Poona, and Ratnagiri as Assistant Collector. In 1880 Mr. Vidal was a British member of the Mixed Commission which sat at Goa to adjust the differences with the Portuguese Government in regard to the duties on Salt sent across the frontier, and as to other fiscal questions. He afterwards went to Poona as Assistant Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, subsequently serving in Broach and Kanara in the same capacities. After being placed on a second Mixed Commission at Goa in 1885, Mr. Vidal was appointed President of the Bombay Forest Commission. The Commission went through the districts taking evidence, and day by day hundreds of forest tribesmen gathered round the camp to listen to the proceedings. The enquiry resulted in the grant to these poor people, of various concessions which have made the gaining of a livelihood an easier matter for them than it was before. When the Commission had finished its labours Mr. Vidal became Collector of the Panch Mahals, and afterwards was appointed Collector of Salt Revenue. This position he held for some time, but frequently acted as Chief Secretary to Government, and this is the substantive appointment he holds at the date of his retirement.

Mr. T. S. Hamilton has had experience of the life of "the competition wallah," in most of the districts in the Presidency proper. He was on the Revenue side of the service from the date of joining (November 1869) until 1887, when he became Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara. He has held the chief judicial appointment successively in the districts of Dharwar, Thana, Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar, having been in the latter Collectorate for the last two years. Mr. Hamilton, in the hours when he has been free from judicial duties, has made music his chief hobby, and he has been a very liberal supporter of Catholic charities.

THE SUNNI MAHOMEDANS AND SEGREGATION.

REPLY TO GENERAL GATACRE'S LETTER.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

No. 47, Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 8th April, 1897.

To the Secretary, Plague Committee.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the 5th instant, addressed to us by the Chairman of the Plague Committee.

2. The letter was placed before the Committee appointed at the Jumma Musjid Meeting, on whose behalf we are now instructed to send a reply.

3. We note from the Chairman's letter under reply that our letter of 3rd instant, which was posted that evening, was received by your Chairman at 6·45 p.m., on the 5th instant. The reply was written by your Chairman within fifteen minutes after its receipt, presumably without consultation with any of his colleagues.

4. Our clients have good reason to complain that our letter was not placed before or considered by the other members of the Plague Committee. They extremely regret that a communication representing the views of a large community should have been replied to without taking due time for reflection and consultation with the Committee.

5. Our clients cannot under the circumstances accept your Chairman's letter as a serious reply to the representations made under the fullest sense of responsibility by the representatives of the Sunni Mahomedans.

6. With reference to the 2nd para. of the Chairman's letter, we beg to observe that the Resolutions were passed at a meeting attended not by "a part" (as the Chairman asserts), but by the representatives of all classes of the Sunni Mahomedan population of Bombay. Our clients fail to understand how the decision arrived at that meeting enabled your Chairman definitely to take the necessary measures for the suppression of the plague. They are not aware of any necessary orders (referred to in the same paragrah) which were kept in suspension or abeyance pending the decision of the meeting of the Sunni Mahomedans.

7. As regards the 4th para. of your Chairman's letter our clients are once more compelled to observe that the rules regarding the removal of the sick to hospital and the segregation of their families are a needless interference with their religious and social observances.

8. With regard to sub-para. 1 of para. 5 of the Chairman's letter, our clients are able to prove that the assertion so confidently made therein that removal to hospitals, public or private, is no hardship, cannot be reconciled with observed facts. One of the most marked effects of the plague is enfeeblement of the action of the heart, which in a great majority of cases proves the immediate cause of death. It is notorious that in innumerable instances the shock of enforced removal to hospital has resulted in the death of the patient within a few hours. In several cases the victims have died at the very gates of the hospital, partly of fright, and partly of the fatigue and pains of the journey. Our clients still maintain that when people can be treated and segregated in their own houses under conditions satisfactory to responsible Medical Officers, their removal is not only a hardship, but is unjustifiable and cruel, adding purposelessly to the sufferings of the patient, and diminishing his chances of recovery.

9. This view of the matter has the support of Surgeon-General Cleghorn, who when in Bombay for the express purpose of urging on the local authorities the necessity of resorting to the most effective means of combating the plague, recommended that the sick should not be removed from their homes.

10. With reference to sub-para 4 of para. 5 of the Chairman's letter, all that we need state at present is that the rules laid down by Sir Anthony Macdonell provide the very safeguards against the hardship for which the Sunni Mahomedans pray. These rules we are instructed are easy of application with the exercise of reasonable discretion, if the Committee is disposed to adopt them.

11. In conclusion, we are instructed to request that our letter of the 3rd instant, with the letter of the Chairman of the Plague Committee of the 5th instant, shall be placed with this present writing before the Plague Committee for favor of consideration.

12. We beg to state that your letter was received by us fifteen hours after it was sent to one of the morning papers, in which we first read it next morning.

Our clients regard this departure from official usage with regret, as it seems to indicate a desire to forestal opinion and anticipate a rejoinder.

13. A copy of this letter has been sent to the press for publication.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

JANARDHAN AND ARDESHIR,
Solicitors, High Court.

We are asked to state that the above letter has been received by the Plague Committee from Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir declining the decision conveyed regarding the Hospital System and Segregation, but as the Committee hold that the letter is based on false premises, and the matter under reference is definitely settled, no reply to it will be given.

MR. BIRDWOOD'S DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is needless for me to remind the public that one of the old and respected friends of India is now on the eve of departing from India, leaving behind him pleasant memories and a large number of friends and admirers. The Indian Civil Service loses a bright jewel by the retirement of the Honorable Mr. H. M. Birdwood. In the various capacities in which Mr. Birdwood has served, he has rendered invaluable services to the country. He is extremely popular amongst Indians, and his courteous manners and ways have won him numberless friends. He carefully studied Indian wants, and always found means to satisfy them. The present question before the admirers of Mr. Birdwood is how the memory of such a gentleman should be perpetuated in India. A substantial and permanent memorial is a great desideratum such as may perpetually remind us of this highly respected friend of India. Whether it may take the form of a Birdwood Scholarship or some other shape of permanent nature and utility, is left to better heads to judge and decide after the funds are allotted. I am prepared to gladly contribute a handsome donation towards the Honorable Birdwood Memorial Fund.—Yours, &c.,

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

THE END OF THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

THANKS to the exertions of Mr. Dumayne, the Secretary of the Port Trust, and of Superintendent Brewin, the strike both of cart-drivers and of dock labourers is now at an end. As stated in our yesterday's issue, the dock-labourers strike was broken up on Wednesday evening by the persuasions of Mr. Brewin, who assured the people that they were labouring under a delusion, that the Sircar did not wish to take any steps which might be unduly harsh, but that the intentions of the Government were to save the lives of the people. This assurance, backed up as it was by the subsequent undertakings given the men by Mr. Dumayne, had the desired effect, and the whole of the dock labourers turned up for work at the usual hour yesterday morning, as if nothing had happened. They did their work quietly, and there was no disturbance. Mr. Brewin was present, and his assurances inspired confidence in the labourers, who remained at their work till the usual time.

ONE crore and upwards of seven lakhs of rupees is the present total of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The subscription from China has risen to nearly a lakh and a quarter, while South Africa contributes Rs. 12,000. The receipts of the separate Provincial Funds now amount to Rs. 6,31,000.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARDS.	Total deaths from all Cause.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	3	Upper Colaba	0	0
		Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0
		Fort, Southern	1	0
		Fort, Northern	2	0
		Esplanade	0	0
B	33	Mandvie	0	2
		Chukla	0	1
		Oomarkhari	1	0
		Dongri	2	2
C	19	Market	1	0
		Dhobi Talao	1	2
		Fanaswady	0	0
		Bhuleshwar	3	1
		Khara Talao	0	1
		Kumbharwada	2	1
D	9	Khetwady	1	1
		Girgaum	1	0
		Chowpatty	1	0
		Walkeshwar	2	0
		Mahalakshmi	1	1
E	30	Mazagon	3	2
		Tarwady	3	1
		Second Nagpada	2	2
		Kamatipura	1	2
		Tardeo	1	0
		Byculla	3	3
		First Nagpada	0	1
F	11	Parel	1	2
		Sewri	4	2
		Sion	3	3
G	2	Mahim	17	1
		Worli	1	0
	Water Division		0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Hospls....	27	Parel Plague Hosital	2	1
		Chhatri Sarang Sptrest Hospital	1	1
		Dorisasthan Hospital	2	2
		Parsee Hospital	1	1
		Bhatia Hospital	2	1
		Jain Hospital	2	2
		Mahim Hospital	2	2
		Arthur Road Hospital	3	0
		Sion Hospital	0	0
		St George's Hospital	1	1
		Hindu Hospital	1	1
		Cutchee Dossa Oswal Bania Hosp.	1	1
		Adamjee Peerbhoy Hospital	1	1
		Wari Bunder Hospital	1	1
		Chorney Road Hospital	1	1
		Worli Plague Hospital	1	1
		Marwadi and Fuzepura Hospital	1	1
		Modykhana Plague Hospital	1	1
Total. 135		Total.....	84	39
		Total to date.....	11,001	9,355

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 135.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION BY THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

SIXTEEN CASES DISCOVERED.

The Plague Committee resumed their search operation this morning in the locality about Mandvie, and their labour resulted in the discovery of no less than sixteen cases. The locality under inspection was bounded on the north by Chinch Bunder Road, east by the Railway lines and Dongree Street, south by the Bhundaree and Mirchee Streets, and west by De Souza and Don Tod Streets. The area is generally occupied by Khojas and Hindus, who have no objection to the segregation, and consequently anything like an imposing display of European and Native troops was dispensed with. However, small detachments of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry were located at some of the principal points, while a number of soldiers belonging to the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, escorted the search parties and patrolled the streets. Besides the members of the Committee, valuable assistance was rendered in the operation by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Geil, the Deputy Police Commissioner, and Dr. Weir. Superintendent Crumtay also attended with a body of armed policemen. Superintendent Sweeny, in whose divisional Jurisdiction, the district under inspection is situated, was responsible for the police arrangements. He was assisted by Superintendents Nolan and Grennan with their respective divisional inspectors and constables. Superintendent Grennan and his officers guarded the e

infant, a few days old, but the little thing died within a few hours from exhaustion apparently,

DEAD BODIES NO LONGER TAKEN TO CHURCH.

In order to prevent the spread of infection, the Vicar-General of St. Xavier's Church, Girgaum, has, with the sanction of the Bishop of Damaun, issued order to the Vicar of Mazagon to the effect that the practice of taking dead bodies to the parish church, previous to burial, must be discontinued in the case of plague corpses.

A DOCTOR ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

A case of concealed plague has been reported to the Plague Committee, in which the patient, a boy, named Rao Madasuddan, residing at Worli, had been ill for some thirteen days with the disease. The boy was discovered in a locked room at Worlee and was being treated by a doctor, from whom no report had been received. His reasons have been asked.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Committee visited Osmar Jamal's Hospital near Memonwada, Pydhownie, and thence proceeded to visit Cassum Yoosuf's Hospital, in Abdul Rahiman Street. After inspecting the latter hospital, the Committee drove to the dock, and examined the arrangements made for the accommodation of the Medical Staff for the inspection of the in-coming passengers. The Committee next visited the Wari Bunder Hospital.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL FOR SHIAH MAHOMEDANS.

Yesterday afternoon, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Peatonji Merwanji Narielwalla, manager to Mr. Zenul Abedeen Shah, and two other Shiah Mahomedan gentlemen, waited on the Plague Committee at Malabar Hill. Mr. Narielwalla stated that there was one Plague Hospital for Shiah Mahomedans, but that act being sufficient, Mr. Zenul Abedeen Shah, on whose behalf they had appeared, was desirous of establishing another hospital for Shiahs at Bhendy Bazaar. The Committee referred them to Dr. Brogden, the medical officer of the District, who will report on the matter.

THE INFLUX.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows :—Departures by sea 1,634, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,426, making a sum total of 3,060 persons.

Arrivals by sea 2,496, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,972, making a sum total of 4,468 persons.

The thatched quarters of the non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance and Commisariat Department to the south of the Crawford Markets are now being pulled down by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. There were six little bungalows in all, and four of them are already demolished.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

REMARKABLE DECLINE.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 31st March to 6th April, 1897, are as under :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
31 March 1897	.....	3	1
1 April	.....	1	1
2 "	.....	1	1
3 "	.....	2	2
4 "	.....	3	2
5 "	.....	1	0
6 "	.....	2	1
	Total	12	8
Preceding week	.....	35	57
Reported previously	.....	871	738
Total since outbreak	.....	918	783

The mortality during the week may be thus distributed :—Nowpada, 1 ; Bazar Road, 1 ; Chapel Road, 1 ; Chuna, 2 ; Danda, 1 ; Khari, 2 ; total 8.

THE KHOJA HOSPITALS.

LIBERALITY OF H. H. AGA KHAN.

A meeting at the instance of the Khoja Plague Committee was convened at Mr. Nurmahomed Jairaj Pirbhoy's house in the Khoja Mohalla, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. Several influential members of the community were present. The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi having taken the chair announced that he had received a letter from his Highness the Aga Khan, who has raised his subscription to one thousand rupees, and also from Nurmahomed Jairaj Pirbhoy and Kurim Ibrahim, who haveraised their subscriptions to Rs. 300 and 250 respectively. Several other members of the community have promised to do likewise. The Secretary of the Committee announced the progress and the good work their hospital was doing at present and at the same time suggested that it was advisable to have another hospital nearer to the Khoja locality so that it may suit the convenience of people who find the present one rather far from their quarters. It was thereupon agreed that Mukhi Ladukbhoy Haji be asked to give to the Committee a portion of the Khoja Jamat khana for the purpose. It was resolved that some members of the Committee should see the Mukhi and arrange matters. It is expected that the Mukhi Laduk will willingly place a suitable portion of the Khoja Jamatkhana at the disposal of the Committee.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

Return of patients discharged cured from the Arthur Road Hospital from 25th to 31st March :—Marwaty Hurry, Nurbada Hurry, Damoo, Akbar Abir, Shantabai Vinayak, Abraham Daniel, Amir Yaru, John Manuel DeCunha, Babea Gopall, Pandu Gopall, Marciana, Govind, Kalikalal Sawnarrayen, David, Narayen Kannoojee, Jamna Dooli, Babajee Luximon, Estu Saldahna, Ramcharan Ganesh, Sullaman Hussan, Vittoo Bhiceajee, Girjabai, Bhagia Rama, Sakharam Kristna, Ladee Narayen, Rahubai Babajee, Hoosainbee Shaik Ameer, Joaquine DeSouza.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows:—Remained, 10 males 4 females, total 14 ; admitted 4 males ; died 1 female, remaining 14 males, 3 females, total 17.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna visited our hospital on the 5th instant, and wrote the following in our visitor's book : " I visited the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital this day. I was much pleased with the arrangements. The place is admirably suited for a hospital and the medical officers in charge are doing their best.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 7th April, to 7 a.m., 8th April 1897 — Admitted — died 3, and 27 under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday, morning under treatment.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From Thursday, 25th March to 1st April, 37 patients were admitted, 1 died within 12 hours, after admission ; 12 died within 24 hours after admission ; 13 discharged cured, 10 are convalescents, and 27 under treatment. The names and places of residences of convalescents are as under :—Keshau Puttaji, Girgaon ; Bhawoo Babaji, Malabar Hill ; Narayan Babaji, Kandewadi ; Motiram Bhasker, Wasai ; Sawlappa, Kushaba Kaleschall ; Dhondoo Galfroo, Bhendi Bazaar ; Atmaram Ladoo, Panaswadi ; Naroo Sadoo, Tadeo ; Appa Khandoo, Chorvadi ; and Nagesar Sing, Matunga. The names and residence of those discharged cured are as under :—Bhimabai Govind, Byculla ; Rakhmabai Gopal, Nawanagpada; Chaganlal Norotuindas, Girgaon ; Ramchandra, Bawanchall ; Vinayak Atmaram, Girgaon ; Bahiva Vithal, Wasai ; Pandoorang Wasodev, Zawbajwadi ; Ramchandra Laxuman, Bawanchall ; Yesoo Babaji, Mazagon ; Bhagirthi Yesoo, Mazagon ; Mohansing Sardarsing, Parel ; Rangoobai Ganesh, Kandewadi ; and Rajaram Gopal, Wadi Bunder.

Since Thursday, 1st April, to 8th April, 35 patients have been admitted, 9 died within 12 hours after admission, 19 died within 24 hours after admission, 8 discharged cured, 4 convalescent, and 24 under treatment. The names and places of residences of convalescents are as under—Rattan Sakhar Khambala Hill ; Moti Sakhal, Khambala Hill ; Kashiram Sakharam, Chinchpokli ; Ganga Govindrao, Parel near Worli. The names of those discharged cured are :—Narayen Babaji, Kandewadi ; Atmaram Ladoo, Panaswadi ; Keshavji Puthaji, Girgaon ; Naroo Sidhoo, Tardeo ; Bajoo Bapoo, Danchander ; Ganga Govindrao, Parel near Worli ; Ratan Sakal, Khambala Hill ; Moti Sakal Khambala Hill.

SIKKUR.

It is officially notified that the following gentlemen are constituted a Committee for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of bubonic plague within the limits of the Sukkur and Rohri Municipalities and the Taluka Local Boards of Sukkur and Rohri :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew—President ; Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S. ; Surgeon-Major W. A. Crockery, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Sukkur ; Mr. W. A Ingle, Secretary to the Municipality of Sukkur. Mr. Lucas will act as President in Colonel Mayhew's absence.

For the purposes of plague operations, the Committee shall exercise authority and control over the whole establishments of the Municipalities of Sukkur and Rohri and the Taluka Local Boards of Sukkur and Rohri. They may add to those establishments to such extent as they think necessary and may remove from them any persons whom they consider unfit for their posts. The remainder of the rules are similar to those published in regard to Karachi and other places.

INSPECTING H. H. AGA KHAN'S PALACE.

Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parukh, writing to Dr. Britto, in medical charge of the division, says :—With reference to a visit made on the 6th instant I am glad to inform you that H. H. Aga Khan's manager in charge gave me this morning free access to see things for myself, and I was cheerfully shown over every nook and corner of their extensive premises. I and Mr. Wells were fully occupied for an hour and a half and found everything clean, and were quite satisfied. You can draw the attention of the Plague Committee to the matter as some time ago it was published in the papers that H. H. AgaKhan's people offered opposition. In justice to H. H. Agakhan this fact may also be published."

DAMAUN.

Our correspondent, writing under Wednesday's date, says :—Since the 4th of March last, to-day's morcality, whether general or on account of the plague, has been the least, only two deaths having occurred. The epidemic in Lower Damaun, it is true, cannot be said to have subsided, but it is not, and never was so, alarming as to justify placing the cordon on the frontier or cutting off communication with Upper Damaun. The whole family of Gopla, a well-known barber, succumbed to the pestilence—he, his son, his daughter, and his sister, all dying within a short time. It is supposed that Gopla received a plague-stricken relative from Bulsar and kept her concealed in his rear compound and thus brought disaster on the family. A grocer and native druggist by name Dhunji also fell a victim to the pestilence with his wife, father, his master Brivullubh, and his only daughter. The poor people of Damaun who were in the habit of applying to Dhunji both for advice and drugs will miss him very much as his was the only native druggist's shop in the market in Lower Damaun. While a large number of people unable to cross the frontier have left the city and removed to mandwas erected at various distant places, all the roads appear to be deserted and movement is noticed at only two places, viz., the Police Station and the residence of Shet Sorabji. At the former is seen Captain Azavedo, the zealous Administrator, from morning till midnight receiving reports from an increased police staff of the sickness or death of different persons in different localities, issuing orders for the fumigation and disinfection of different houses where plague has occurred, for the removal to the plague hospital at Marwar of persons actually suffering from fever and babes, for the burning of different articles suspected to be highly infected, for the removal and cremation of deserted dead bodies ; having consultation at one time with Dr. Satpute, at another with Dr. Proenca, the Health Officer, and at another with Dr. Virgilio Proaris the plague officer and at all times with the Chief of the Police ; sending reports to the Governor to keep him informed of the occurrences. At the latter place hundredsof persons are seen in the compound begging for naphthaline balls, medicines and disinfectants, a large stock of which is kept for free distribution ; a dozen servants running to and fro, some attending on a dozen fumigation's kept at different places in the spacious compound, and others bringing news as to how the 840 inoculated persons are doing; in the padhi or office-building all the principal persons, the Administrator, the vicar, the doctors, the lawyers, the merchants, and the representatives of the Parsee community pay daily visits to consult with the Shet on the topics of the day, how to mitigate the plague, and how to remove the boycotting, the Parsees taking instructions as to the Parsee plague hospital which is being erected, while an individual who, possessed of talents and sympathising heart, has volunteered his services to the public cause, is ever busy at the table as secretary to the Shet. During yesterday some 500 persons were supplied with naphtaline and medicine by the bounty of Shet Sorabji, who works hard to alleviate the unprecedented miseries of the people. He sent yesterday a lengthy representation to the Collector of Surat of the miseries of Lower Damaun caused by the drastic measures adopted by him, and praying for such relaxation of his order would avoid the starvation of the people and cattle of Lower Damaun. He has sent this day an urgent request to Dr. Haffkine to send at once Dr. Kalapesi here with lymph sufficient to inoculate more than 1,500 persons. In all civilized countries where municipalities exist a large portion of the work against the plague is thrown on the shoulders of the municipalities, but the Municipality of Damaun has shown a lamentable apathy in the present crisis. All the communities are devoutly offering incessant prayers for the mitigation of the plague. The Christians have every evening special prayers for the plague in the Church of N. S. da Mai, where almost all the Catholics attend. The Parsees have their *jasnans* at the instance of Shet Sorabji in the Fire-temple in Lower Damaun officiated by Dustoor Jamsetji Punthaki. The Hindoos had 18 *hawans* or sacred fires in different localities where the Goddess Chandika was invoked with the ceremonies and offerings as prescribed in the rituals to restore tranquility in the city. For the last three weeks twenty-five Brahmins regularly attend two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening in Shankar's temple and chant Gayatri mantra with the object of propitiating Shiva. The Mahomedans have their services every evening in the Musjid at Kharwa Vad and also in the Musjid at Khari Vadi, where in addition the devout Mahomedans with their Moollas walk in procession from evening till 11 at night throughout Khara Vadi chanting loudly their prayers. In view of the critical situation brought on by the plague on the one hand and the stoppage of all provisions from the British territory as well as Upper Damaun on the other, a memorial with some hundreds of signatures, headed by Shet Sorabji, was despatched yesterday to his Excellency the Governor of Damaun to which his Excellency gave the following prompt reply during the course of the day : In considering the memorial I would have confined myself within very narrow bounds, but this Government, conscious of its acts, although it has to give explanation of the same only to its legitimate superiors, developes and gives the reasons of its answer as follows : (The isolation has been and is imposed technically, *i.e.*, in accordance with the views of the medical technical institute of Goa, as the only means of liberating the population of Upper Damaun and the fortress from the invasion of the plague. Lower Damaun may not have plenty as the population of Upper Damaun and the fortress have it not, also seeing that everything for the use of the district is imported, but it shall not want the indispensable aliment necessary for the maintenance of life as Upper Damaun will succour Lower with all that it has. With regard to vegetables permission has been granted for transplanting these to Lower Damaun and this is being done for the past few days. To cause abundance and create cheapness in the price of rice Government is going to put up paddy for sale immediately. This Government has employed from the 20th March all means for attenuating and modifying the determinations of the British authorities by correspondence and telegrams, &c., and if until to-morrow it should not hear of this measures adopted by the Provincial Government which has been telegraphed to me, this Government will address itself to the Government of His Majesty. All the suggestions put forth or made by the requisitionists in their memorial were already contemplated before receipt of their memorial. Amongst concessions asked from British authorities, including the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, is included the permission for washermen to wash their clothes in the rivers belonging to British Government as a pass from me would be superfluous. The Government profoundly deplores the misfortune of Lower Damaun, and wishes the memorialists to understand that it has employed, and will continue to employ, all those measures in its power towards modifying such a sad situation."

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday show the following results:—

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	4	0
Ganesh	1	0
Bhowani	5	0
Nana	8	0
Sukerwar	4	1
Kasba	3	0
Sadasiv	2	0
Budwar	2	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Rastla	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Naravan	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	19
Total	29	20
Total to date	1609	1157

The total mortality from all causes was 32.

The troops, lady and gentleman volunteers, Doctors and the members of the special Plague Committee assembled on Wednesday morning near the City Jail and were sent off in divisions to the Kasba, Budwar, Sukerwar, Khadak and Rawiwar Peths. Mr. W. C. Rand the chairman of the special Plague Committee was present and superintending the operations of the troops. The following is the result of Wednesday's operations :—

Section.	Houses.	Search. Cases.	Corpses.
A	752	0	0
B	651	0	0
C	778	2	0
D	734	1	1
E	790	0	0
F	635	4	0
By Cavalrymen ...	...	... 11	0
Native Infy ...	...	2	0*
	4,272	21	1

SIND.

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 5.

The plague hospital's returns on the 2nd instant show 118 patients still remaining, 15 convalescent, and 8 deaths.

The military inspection at Khuddah and the Pathan Lines met with no opposition.

On the 5th instant 34 cases were reported with 28 deaths, bringing up the totals to 3,357 and 2,797 respectively.

The military plague parties searched round the Government Gardens and towards the Lyari to-day, finding one case of plague. A disinfecting party was at work both yesterday and to-day. The Civil and Bagdadi Plague Hospital returns show 99 patients remaining, 16 convalescent, 4 deaths, and 3 discharged cured. A case occurred behind a large shop in Elphinstone Street on Saturday. Divine service is held for the nurses at the Plague Hospital on Sundays.

WANTED A PRABHU HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a member of the Pathare Prabhu community I cannot sufficiently thank you for having kindly published two letters bearing on the subject of a special plague hospital for our community. It is difficult to understand why the resolutions passed at a preliminary meeting which was held a few days ago to discuss this subject, are still allowed to hang fire. It is an open secret that Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jaggonnath Kirtikar, Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Kirtikar, and a few other wealthy gentlemen have offered handsome subscription to form a nucleus of the plague hospital fund. This fact abundantly proves that the leaders of the community are alive to the necessity of starting a hospital for the exclusive use of their community. This being so, should Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, who is an energetic, and may add an influential member of the community, make a stirring appeal at a public meeting of his caste-brothers, I make no doubt but that he will collect a good round sum for the purpose of the hospital in question. R. B. Vasudeo Pandurang, R. B. Keshowrao Bhaskerji, R. B. Dhakji Kashinathji, R. B. Gajanan Bapuji, S. Kothare, and Messrs. Cashinath Vithoba, Narayen Raghunath, Shamrao Pandhurang, Ganput Sadashiv Rao, Nanu Narayen, Atmaram J. Kirtikar, Khanderao Moroji, and Moroji Kashinath will for the asking, I should think, readily volunteer to give handsome donations in the interest of the plague hospital. I would therefore request Mr. Balkrishna to approach these gentlemen and induce him to open their purse strings on this occasion As delay is dangerous, it is necessary that he should lose no time in doing his level best to collect a large fund and make the proposed hospital an accomplished fact.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYEKRAO SUKHARAM KOTHARE.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ON THE DAMAUN FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me join in the appeal made by "J." in your issue of the 6th instant to the British authorities in the matter of quarantine on the Damaun frontier. The Collector of Surat will earn the sincere gratitude of the people of Damaun if he will do something towards alleviating their distress by allowing them reasonable facilities for communication with the mainland during the epidemic and strictest precautions to save the highbouring villages from infection. Under the present arrangement a man at present in Damaun, whether a British or Portuguese subject, has no chance of coming to a place like Bombay. The business requiring his presence may be a matter of life and death to him, he may be the most respectable man in his community, he may produce the best medical evidence that he enjoys excellent health, he may be willing to pay all the expenses,—if the Surat authorities think that he must not even pass through their territory without a thorough investigation and disinfection.—But he is powerless in the face of the orders on the frontier. If he is not a Portuguese officer armed with a passport from the Governor of Damaun he cannot pass out to the railway station. He must stay where he is, how long he does not know. Friends of mine here, who had been daily waiting at his heirlessness in nesting his family that had gone to Damaun for a change and who are now closely besieged there by the Damaun frontier army wants to send some medicine and other articles from Bombay for their use—He cannot do so as no one from Damaun can come out of the British "line" to receive them, and the railway officials cannot take it and hand over to persons on the other side of the frontier. This is a lamentable state of affairs indeed and the effects of the siege are beginning to be felt severely in Damaun. British supplies to Damaun being cut off, food is coming up to famine-prices. A generous citizen has thought it necessary to give relief to the starving by providing them with their daily food out of his own pocket, and dead bodies of very poor people have to be buried as the supply of fire-wood for cremating them has run short. It must be admitted in all fairness that the British authorities are in no way responsible for such a state of affairs. The plague has broken out in Damaun, they did allow the people to have communication with the railway station, though preventing intercourse with all uninfected British villages around. It was only when the Governor of Damaun himself cut off in terror all communication between the quarter where he resides and the plague-stricken town, that the British authorities took action. Surely our British officials have better ways of looking after the interests of the people than imitating the action of authorities whose highest officer in Damaun feels too afraid of paying even a visit to the afflicted people. A man has to put a severe restraint upon himself when speaking of this subject. My only hope is that whatever mediaval methods of suppressing plague may find acceptance elsewhere, the British authorities should treat people of all plague-stricken districts alike, even though some of them may have the misfortune of not being the subjects of the Queen.—Yours, &c.,

R. B.

THE PLAGUE AND THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY P. B. INSTITUTION.

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Sir,—I cannot understand why the Punchayet of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy P. B. Institution have not as yet seen their way to reopen the schools under their charge, when almost all the other schools have been already reopened. These schools are for the poor Parsis, and they have been returning in large numbers, as you have been noting in your valuable paper so long, and as it can be seen in Parsi streets—Yours, &c.,

A PARENT.

THE PLAGUE AND THE MAGISTRATE.

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2. Without questioning in any way the legality of this sentence, I respectfully venture to doubt the good policy of inflicting so severe a punishment for the offence in question, even supposing that the circumstances of this case were of a peculiar nature.

3. The working of the rules framed under the Act is generally viewed with great alarm by the ignorant masses of this country who are not yet in a position rightly to appreciate the benefits that are to be derived from the measures, and so long as this state of things continues we shall often find attempts made at concealing in private houses and in other places persons suffering from the disease to avoid their being removed to plague hospitals for treatment and to save the rest of the family from the alleged annoyance and worry resulting from segregation and other rules.

4. I trust, however, that I shall not be understood to say that I find fault with any of the measures so benevolently adopted by Government for stamping out the disease, or to advocate that persons disobeying the rules made or orders issued under the law should be let off altogether. But I may be permitted to say that Government will do well to desire all Magistrates entrusted with the working of the Act, in this Presidency, to deal leniently, at least with the early offences against the Act.

5. In my humble opinion all such offences as are contemplated by the rules, now in force, might well be visited with a small fine and in default of payment of such fine with a short term of simple imprisonment. Besides, I do not feel sure whether the treatment of such breaches of the rules as felonious would, under the present peculiarly unfortunate circumstances, be entirely consistent with humanity, good policy, or with the spirit of modern legislation.

Earnestly hoping that these lines will engage the best attention of his Excellency in Council at an early date,—I have, &c.,

P. R. DESAI,
Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, April 7.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

DR. WATERS, further in his paper read before the Anthropological Society, said :—

We have now to connect the widely distant Arabic and the Southern limits of Central Asia. Are we aware of anything that has passed from the Aryan people of Central Asia to the Semitic inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula? Yes, we do know something in that sense, and that a fact of potentous magnitude. We find that in mediæval times the Hindu mathematicians had for scholars the Arabs ; and thus we have opened up a wide field of potential speculation. We have the fact of the recognition of a startling similarity between the artistic pattern now before us and one still in use in Northern India. Of the former we know, and can estimate the duration ; the latter has a history reaching to thousands of years. I think then, gentlemen, that I have shown fairly good reason for introducing to your notice the tattered article which I have made the subject of this humble deliverance.

Now, as to the other things which form the heading of these remarks, it seems to me that, as I happen to be a medical man, I should not omit from my presidential address some allusion to the subject which has, for the last six months, had the first place in our thoughts here in Bombay. Not only because I am a member of the medical profession, but also because I have been very personally and closely face to face with this grave visitation of plague. Is it becoming and natural, if not imperative, that I should draw your attention to the more salient and important features of the epidemic, from the public point of view? I have reason to assume that you are already acquainted with my public utterances on this subject, and so I shall but cursorily touch on what I have previously said in this regard. I am too much honoured by the allegation that I am the father, as well as the exponent, of what is called the grain theory of the origin and spread of plague ; for, indeed, I am nothing of the sort. It is true, however, that when I conceived the idea from actual observation of the state of things observable in Bombay, and more specially in the Mandvie district, at the commencement of this epidemic, I was not aware that Dr. Watson, now Surgeon-Colonel Watson—then serving in the Sanitary Department of the North-West Provinces,—had twenty years ago, *i. e.*, in 1876, given written expression to his belief that the disease was an outcome of the protracted and faulty storage of grain. Dr. Watson had given this opinion from observation of the state of things on the Himalyan slopes, in the district of Kumaon, where plague may be said to be endemic. But I shall return to this point towards the end of this discourse. You must all have clearly in remembrance the outcry that was raised during the month of September last against the sanitary Executive of this city, blaming that executive for the neglect of duty which, it was alleged, was the cause of the plague,—the drainage of Bombay being the supposed *causes causans* of the disease. The drains bred, and the rats issuing therefrom, spread the pestilence. I said months ago that neither allegation for a moment held against critical observation of actual facts, and since then I have had in the outbreak of plague in her Majesty's House of Correction a signal and unanswerable demonstration of the validity of my contention, that the plague has the psychology of filth-begotten feature as apart from damp, and that rats have nothing to do with the propagation of the disease. On the contrary, as we shall see, rats play a benign rather than a malefficent part in the epidemic as regards human beings. I shall not discuss the outbreak in the House of Correction beyond the point of the generalisation to my official report on that matter has not yet been written. It is, however, open to me, as I conceive it, on public grounds, to say what I am about to say on that subject. We have here in Bombay two gaols, the Common Prison in Oomercarry, and the House of Correction in Byculla. In the vicinity of both, though the plague has raged with the fullest force it has manifested in Bombay, yet the Common Prison has practically been free from the disease throughout the epidemic, whilst the House of Correction remained free for four months after the appearance of the disease in Bombay, though surrounded by the plague, and taking every and strictest precautions to save the highbouring villages from infection. Under the present arrangement a man at present in Damaun, whether a British or Portuguese subject, has no chance of coming to a place like Bombay. The business requiring his presence may be a matter of life and death to him, he may be the most respectable man in his community, he may produce the best medical evidence that he enjoys excellent health, he may be willing to pay all the expenses,—if the Surat authorities think that he must not even pass through their territory without a thorough investigation and disinfection.—But he is powerless in the face of the orders on the frontier. If he is not a Portuguese officer armed with a passport from the Governor of Damaun he cannot pass out to the railway station. He must stay where he is, how long he does not know. 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Ratnagiri, April 7.

is an incident in its history, and not a causative or even contributory element in the widening area of infection. Where the plague germs exist, rats die before human beings are ordinarily seized with the disease, simply because they come first into close contact with the poison. Dampness, as I have indicated, is the chief determining factor in each local occurrence of an outbreak, and the rats die first, because they are first affected as being nearer the damp surface than human being. Afterwards human beings become affected, either by direct inoculation from lying on the damp ground, or later by inhalation of germs rising up during evaporation of the moisture. It will be seen in the accompanying plan, that whilst rats died chiefly in one place, the attacks among the convict occurred all over the rotunda with wonderful correspondence to the existence of dampness, not otherwise. Now, are we to suppose that the rats by some wonderful intention selected their subjects for infaction among those alone in contact with moisture? There have been usually far more rats in the Common Jail than in the House of Correction, and why should they die in the latter, and not in the former. The answer obviously is that the dampness of the House of Correction was confined to the existence of germs, whilst the dryness of the Common Jail was inimical to their vigorous continuance. And so the rats found virulence in one jail, and in consequence died there, whilst the absence of it in the other permitted them to remain unharmed within its precincts. Then, at the outbreak of the disease in Manvie in September last, we found the persons living in the upper stories of the higher houses most affected. Now, is it likely that the rats were careful to poison only those who were thus farthest from their reach? Then, again, why should the body of a dead rat be more harmful than the body of a dead man? This brings us to the important question as to whether plague is or is not communicable from person to person by ordinary means of contact. And, as all wish to be as short as possible in the remainder of my remarks, I would simply inform you in regard to this point that for every week-day of the months September, October, November, December, January and February, not less on an average than ten people were received into the Common Prison, drawn from the surrounding district where plague has been rampant without ever having introduced the disease into the jails. Surely this fact must stand by itself against all speculation as to the probability of the disease being disseminated by personal contact from place to place. Further one case of plague did arise within the prison walls. This case was admitted one afternoon, and died during the night before I had seen him. He had swollen glands, and I had no difficulty in pronouncing the death to be due to plague. And one man was attached with plague shortly after admission into the civil jail, within the same enclosure, and was transferred to Arthur Road Hospital, where he subsequently died. Neither case was followed by another attack. Having regard to this state of things in the jails, it is surely hard to believe that the disease nevertheless was conveyed from Bombay to Poona and elsewhere by travellers. And in the House of Correction, where we had a sharp on-break of the disease, and only very incomplete means of segregation of the sick, is it at all likely had we contagiousness to deal with that we could have arrested the plague so soon? I may say that, so soon as the convalescents were able to move about freely, requiring no assistance, I discharged them from this sick-list, allowing them to mingle freely with the other inmates of the jail, merely suggesting that these men should not be troubled with work of any kind till such time as they gained strength, and from this their healthy neighbours did not suffer, whilst the convalescents improved more rapidly by the comparative cheerfulness of their surroundings. Moreover, I saw no reason for recommending the destruction of the clothing and other articles used by the sick of plague, merely suggesting the subjection of such articles to moderate heat. All this surely tells with unanswerable force against the veiw that plague is a disease of any contagiousness to speak of. It is a very noticeable and very remarkable fact that, but for plague, Bombay has been for seven months strangely free from sickness. This would not have been the case had we insanitary conditions to deal with. We should then have to fight the host of ills arising from pythogenic causes. As a matter, moreover, of actual observation, Bombay has not for many years been so clean as it has been for the last few months. Plague is then, unhesitatingly repeat not a disease caused by insanitary condition in the ordinary pythogenic sense. For its cause, we must look to another source, and as you all know, I deem this to be the letting loose on the market in these times of scarcity and high prices, quantities of grain that have long been subject to storage in ground-pits, to store it has acquired pestilential potentiality. I shall not repeat the grounds on which I based this conclusion. Suffice it here for me to say, that these grain fungi escape into the air, and there, to a very large extent, they are destroyed by the sun. You will know of the place being considered unhealthy increases to cold and cloudy weather, and diminishes in warm, shinshine weather. Near the source, whence they emanate, these germs are strong enough to poison people in the upper stories of high houses, but at greater distance are weakened by the sun, and then only become potent for ill, in damp places where the noisome vapours them to virulent possibilities. This, I maintain, explains the incidences of plague in its various scenes of outbreak. Plague broke out in Karachi almost as soon as it made its appearance in Bombay, because the local conditions of the two places were identical. Why has it only recently made its appearance in Poona and elsewhere in the Deccan and other parts of this Presidency? It would seem that at first, and for some time, the grain fungi lacked the strength to withstand the dry air and sun of the mofussil, but as the condition of scarcity worse on, deeper and more dangerous depths of pitted grain were unearthed, giving forth germs augmental power for evil—stronger germs—and so we have the disease spreading, but not by contagion. Otherwise, why should frequent personal intercourse between Bombay and up-country fail to convey the disease thither for at least four months of the prevalence of the epidemic, and only comparatively recently convey it to Poona and elsewhere? Why, when I have given ample reason for refusing to subscribe to the view that the pestilence now amongst us spreads by dissemination, by means of travellers from one point to another. It will be in your recollection that quite recently a gentleman of bacteriological training was for some time employed in the case of the disease in Sind with effect from the dates in market against their names :—Surgn Lieut A Gwyther, M B C M, from 14th Feby 1897 Surgn Lieut N R J Rainier from 15th Feby 1897.

The furlough for six months granted to Surgn Lieut Col D N Parakh, Surgn to the Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, by Govt Notification No 92 dated the 3rd Janv 1896, is commuted into special leave on urgent private affairs.

Assist Surgn Mulchand Gangaram Thadani, L M and S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Shikarpur, with effect from 13th March 1897, afternoon.

Surgn Lieu Col D N Par

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE CZAR is said to be enjoying perfect health, and one of his amusements is shooting from a bicycle, whence "he can bring down a crow even when he is going at a good speed." The easiest way to shoot from a bicycle when going at a good speed is to suddenly apply the brake; and if you do this in front of an equestrian you may bring down larger game than a crow. But such Imperial sport is only recommended for crowned heads: those less well protected are liable to get broken in the process.

If gifts of loyal charity were weighed by the sacrifice they entailed instead of being counted by their monetary value, there are seventy shillings which have come in to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund which should take precedence of many cheques from many millionaires. These shillings are the proceeds of "cuss-owners' pence" en raised for the fund to pawnbrokers by persons in the East end of London who have been driven to pledge articles of small value for their needs. What such can give in charity indeed.

A dissension has been going on in "Notes and Queries" as to the nationality of the later Sir Michael Costa, one writer stating that the famous conductor's father was a Spaniard, and his mother a Swiss. The "Daily News" now gives chapter and verse to prove his Italian origin, thus confirming the ingenious "sors" from Persius quoted by a Dublin wit apropos of Costa's naturalisation in England, "Sic Costam longo subduxi ans Apennino."

The split between the genuine Americans and the American Irish in New York appears to widen, to judge by the protest addressed to Governor Black against his reviewing a parade in which green flags were to be carried. It is curious however, how geography alters the political sense of colour. In India the green flag is the processional symbol of fifty millions of loyal Moslem subjects of the Queen. In Crete it is anathema maranatha to those very Irish politicians who admire it so much at home or in America.

The more acute among his own followers were by no means pleased the other day with Sir William Harcourt's threat to move a vote of censure. In their view it has had two effects which are not at all beneficial to the Opposition. In the first place it makes it impossible for the Radicals to press the Government for information pending the debate they have threatened; and, in the second, it reveals them in the ignominious light of making empty threats. The announcement that "the leaders of the Opposition have no intention of being bluffed into any premature vote of censure" may be taken as signifying their own sense of Sir William's tactical mistake.

A most absurd "canard" has been put about in some quarter to the effect that Lord Salisbury showed discourtesy to the Greek Chargé d'Affaires by not receiving him at the Foreign Office. The facts are simply that M. Metaxas arrived at the Foreign Office while several Ambassadors were waiting for interviews with Lord Salisbury, and so, seeing that he would have to wait for a considerable period before an interview with Lord Salisbury was possible he preferred to make his communication to the Permanent Under-Secretary. M. Metaxas was as far from being conscious of having received any discourtesy as Lord Salisbury of having offered it, and the statement to the contrary is merely a malevolent fiction.

A home paper writes:—Lord Ripon's evidence before the Committee on Indian Expenditure, from an Imperial point of view of the use of the Army in India, was contrary to the views previously expressed by Lords Lansdowne and Roberts. This, however, was to be anticipated; for to Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts had fallen the heavy task of labouring for years to undo the mischief done in India by Lord Ripon's doctrinaire rule of India for the Indians alone."

General Horace Porter, who has been appointed United States Ambassador to France, is well known to Parisians who visit America. To French artists he has on many occasions acted as host, and coquelin has pleasant memories of his visit to the General's house. The new ambassador is 60 years of age, and has achieved distinction by his inventions, which have applied to steam navigation and railway locomotion. He served through the war of Secession, fighting side by side with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, under General MacClellan.

Here are some of the articles, and the quantity required in a general way for such a ship as one of the big Atlantic liners. For the first cabin alone there must be 3000 spoons, 2000 forks, 1000 napkin-rings, 3000 knives, 500 finger bowls, 300 salt-cellars, 2000 tumblers, 1000 cups, 1000 saucers, 6000 plates of various kinds, 12,000 napkins. In the outfit of the cabins there will be required at least 2000 blankets, 1000 counterpanes, 500 mattresses, 800 pillows, 7000 sheets, 1000 bath towels, 10,000 other towels. It will surprise many to know that about 35,000 yards of carpet are necessary to fit out the ship. The second-cabin requires from one-half to two-thirds as many articles as the first cabin.

In view of the contemplated visit of President Faure to Russia this summer, there is a movement on foot at Moscow in favour of restoring to France the gun carriages and cannon-balls taken from the country in 1812, and placed since then in the Kremlin. This, it is urged, would be a graceful return for France's courtesy in returning trophies of the Crimean War, notably the banners taken from the Church of Eupatoria.

The poet scout Captain Jack Crawford, is no more He has been killed by a boulder while working at the Blawitt gold mines, in the State of Washington. Crawford, who was the son of a Scotsman and born in Ireland, served with his father in the American Civil war and was wounded twice. It was in the Indian rising of 1876, however, that he made his fighting name. During this insurrection he did two remarkable riding feats. He rode from medicine Bow to Rossland and Little Big Horn, a distance of 400 miles his second performance being a ride of 350 miles in less than four days. Captain Crawford varied his occupation of fighting Red Indians by writing poetry, and three years ago he paid a visit to this country, where he was much lionised.

A Populist member of the Kansas House of Representatives is anxious to place the Ten Commandments on the Statute-book, but with characteristic American gallantry thinks the law need only apply to men, since "women are not ungodly and men are." The preamble to the Walters Bill to give statutory force to the Ten Commandments is as follows:—"Whereas the men of the present generation have become doubters and scoffers; and whereas they have strayed from the religion of the fathers; and whereas they no longer live in the fear of God; and whereas, having no fear of punishment beyond the grave, they wantonly violate the law given to the world from Mount Sinai, therefore be it enacted," &c. Then follow the Ten Commandments, which are mostly given from the Revised Version. The eleventh section provides for the punishment of violators of the Commandments. The penalties, as we have already mentioned, are visited on men only. They are:—For having another God, fine dol.1000; for making a graven image, one year in the penitentiary and a fine of dol.1000; for taking the name of the Lord in vain, and for not observing the Sabbath day, fine dol.500; for not honouring father or mother, six months in the penitentiary and a fine of dol.500; for committing murder, hanged by the neck until dead; for adultery, penitentiary for life; for stealing, fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; for bearing false witness, imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; for coveting thy neighbour's house, his wife, his servant, his maid, or his ass, fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court. Section 12 provides that "this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Statute-book." The bill has been read a second time, and is now under the consideration of the Judiciary Committee.

DISCOVERY AT EIGHTY-SIX.

AT Kointon Mandeville, in Somersetshire, England, lives an old gentleman, Mr. George Brooks, whose nervous system is, he says, as robust as at any time in his life, and whose eyesight is remarkable for a man of his years. These happy conditions he attributes to quite a providential discovery.

Mr. Brooks, in response to a *Somerset Express* representative, said he was in his eighty-sixth year, and for twenty years had suffered more or less from rheumatism. But he is now thankful to say that that pain is much less, whilst the aching round the waist which he used to experience has nearly gone.

"How was this brought about?"

"Well," said Mr. Brooks, "about a year and a half ago I had a very severe illness, in fact, I almost had a fit once or twice. I took some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which, in addition to greatly relieving me of my rheumatic pains, did for me what I much more value than that—entirely took away the sensation of fits, and that was brought about after I had only taken about ten Pills. In addition, my eyesight has improved almost as much as any part of my body."

"Have you tried any other medicine for your rheumatism?"

"Yes; every medicine brought out during the last twenty years, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given me more relief than all the others."

Stronger testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills could not be given. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

The Hit of the Season....

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
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Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
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Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

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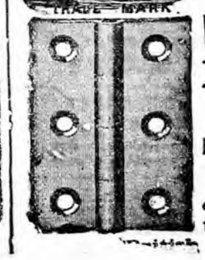

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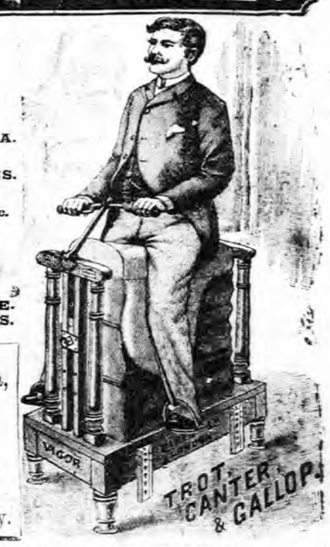

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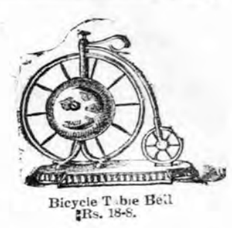
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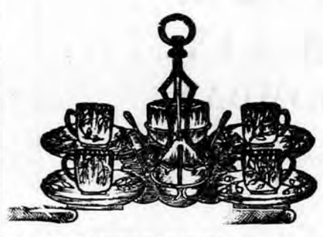
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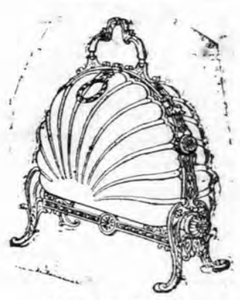
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